The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 111. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

ON THE VERGE.

Hold the Fort for One More Day and the Victory will be Complete.

Louisiana Cheerily Responds to the Republican Roll Call.

AND THE "BULL-DOZERS" GET A CRUSHING SET BACK.

The Returning Board Renders its Decision and Ends the Suspense in the Pelican State.

The Situation in South Carolina Still Somewhat Warlike.

BUT NO SMELL OF GUNPOWDER YET IN THE AIR.

And Calmer Councils Likely to Win the Day After All.

LOUISIANA.

The Result of the Canvass of the Vote

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—At 5:30 P. M. to-day the Secretary of State personally served on Gov. Kellogg the following notification:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEW ORLEANS, December 5, 1876.

I, J. P. G. Deslonde, Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the Returning Officers of the election held in said State on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1876, had returned to me as Secretary of State, according to law, the following persons as duly elected electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the State of Louisiana at such election, to wit: For the State at large, Wm. P. Kellogg, J. Henry Burch. For districts—First District, Peter Josephs; Second District, Lionel A. Sheldon; Third District, Morris Marks; Fourth District, Aaron B. Levisee; Fifth District, Orlando H. Brewster; Sixth District, Oscar Joffrion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be attached this fifth day of December, A. D. 1876, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

[Signed] P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

Accompanying this certificate was a statement of the aggregate votes for Presidential electors, as certified to the Secretary of State, as follows:

Official compiled returns of an election held in the State of Louisiana on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1876, under a writ of election dated September 16, A. D. 1876, ordering the same, and pursuant to the provisions of act No. 98 to regulate, conduct and to maintain the freedom and purity of elections, to prescribe the mode of making returns thereof, to provide for the election of returning officers, and defining their powers and duties, to prescribe the mode of entering on the rolls of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution, approved November 20, A. D. 1872, to wit: Total votes cast for electors of President and Vice President of the United States: Wm. P. Kellogg, at large, 75,135; J. Henrie Burch, at large, 75,127; Peter Josephs, First Congressional district, 74,014; Lionel A. Sheldon, Second Congressional district, 74,027; Morris Marks, Third Congressional district, 74,418; Aaron B. Levisee, Fourth Congressional district, 74,013; Orlando H. Brewster, Fifth Congressional district, 74,017; Oscar Joffrion, Sixth Congressional district, 74,736; Jno. McEnery, at large, 70,586; Robert C. Wickliffe, at large, 70,509; Lewis St. Martin, First Congressional district, 70,553; Felix P. Pochese, Second Congressional district, 70,335; Alcibrade DeBlume, Third Congressional district, 70,536; W. A. Seay, Fourth Congressional district, 70,525; R. W. Cobb, Fifth Congressional district, 70,423; K. C. Ross, Sixth Congressional district, 70,556.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned Returning officers, pursuant to authority vested in us by act No. 98, approved November 30, A.D. 1872, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct compilation of the statement of votes cast at an election for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, held on the 7th day of November, A.D. 1876, under a writ of election promulgated September 16, A.D. 1876, ordering the same, and we hereby declare that the following persons were duly and lawfully elected, to-wit: Wm. P. Kellogg, G. Henry Burch, Peter Josephs, Lionel Sheldon, Morris Marks, Aaron B. Lewis, Orlando H. Brewster, Electors.

(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
THOS. C. ANDERSON,
G. CASSENAVE,
LOUIS M. KENNER.

The vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor was also returned to the Secretary of State, the total being: For Governor—S. B. Packard, 74,623; Francis T. Nicholls, 71,198. For Lieutenant Governor—C. C. Antoine, 74,669; L. A. Wiltz, 71,093.

The clerks of the Returning officers had not up to midnight completed their duplicate copies of returns for promulgation in the official journal. It is understood, however, that four Republican Congressmen, viz: Darrall, of the Third district, Smith, of the Fourth, Leonard, of the Fifth, and Nash of the Sixth, have been returned elected, and Gibson, Democrat, of the First, and Ellis, Democrat, of the Second. The returns of all these officers, State and Congressional, will be promulgated to-morrow.

The subjoined statement of grounds acted upon has been obtained from the counsel of the Returning officers:

The Returning Board of the State of Louisiana claim, first, that under the provisions of the law they are the returning officers of all elections held in said State; that there are in law and in fact no returns of any election held in said State till first examined, canvassed and compiled by them; that the statements furnished by the canvassers of election are simply statements of votes purported to have been cast, and that till fairness and legality of voting at that poll or precinct have been passed upon by the returning officers no validity attaches to any such statement.

In strict compliance with the laws of the United States and of this State, the returning officers of the State of Louisiana did proceed to examine, canvass and compile the statement of the votes purported to have been cast in this State at a general election for President and Vice President of the United States held on the seventh day of November last. The votes purported to be cast in the parishes of Grant and East Feliciana have been rejected entirely in the official canvass. In Grant parish not one form of law was observed. There were no legal supervisors or commissioners of election, and the vote was as informal as a vote taken on a railroad train in East Feliciana. The returning officers were unable to find one poll at which, from the evidence before them, they could certify that a full, free and fair election was had. In the parish of East Baton Rouge the returning officers canvassed and compiled the votes of three polls situated in the city of Baton Rouge, where there was military protection afforded, and also three other polls situated immediately on the river, where there was comparative immunity from intimidation. The evidence as to intimidation by

Murder, Hanging, Whipping and Other Outrages

as affecting the vote at other polls was so conclusive that the returning officers unanimously rejected the votes stated to have been cast at the polls. In the adjoining parish of West Feliciana the votes cast at six polls were rejected on similar conclusive evidence. In the parish of Ouachita eight polls were rejected, whilst in the city of Monroe, the parish seat of that parish, statements of the votes cast were accepted because the voters there were measurably protected from violence by the presence of United States troops. The United States Deputy Marshal in charge of the ballot box at one of the rejected polls was shot, and throughout the whole parish there prevailed systematic intimidation, murder and violence towards one class of voters, white as well as blacks, of such a character as to have scarcely a parallel even in the history of the State. In the adjoining parish of Morehouse the statements of votes reported to be cast at six polls were rejected on similar evidence. Polls were also rejected in the parishes of Desoto, Bassier, Franklin, Claiborne and Colcasieu upon clear evidence of fraud not rebutted by evidence offered before the returning officers.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—The declaration of the Returning Board gives the lowest Hayes elector 3,437 majority, and the highest 4,567. It is understood the entire Republican State ticket is elected, by 3,500, and a good majority in the Legislature.

The Electoral College.

The Electoral College meets to-morrow. The Democratic electors will also meet and cast their votes. They will, it is stated, obtain certificates from McEnery, *de jure* Governor. The Democrats claim that two of the Republican electors are ineligible—A. B. Levies being at the time of his election United States Commissioner, and O. H. Brewster being Commissioner of the Land Office.

The Louisiana Murders—They Fully Justify the Action of the Returning Board.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 2, 1876.

The work of taking testimony still continues at the Custom House. Up to date they have about four thousand pages of original matter, and as two copies are made of each affidavit, you can imagine the bulk of the pile. The Republican committee here are now locking out a letter to send to President Grant, setting forth the result of their observations, which letter all of the twenty-eight Republicans who are here or have been here will sign. Accompanying this will be copies of every affidavit taken, making a bushel of bulk, more or less. If the President reads them it will take him all winter. It is supposed that he will transmit the whole to Congress by special message.

These sworn statements, setting forth the intimidation and reign of terror of the five bull-dozed parishes, are the evidence which the Returning Board has for throwing out certain polls in these parishes. The testimony is so complete, comprehensive and conclusive that murder and violence and intimidation were employed to carry the election in the bull-dozed parishes, that the country will sustain the Board in their action.

Those who doubt the story of Eliza Pinkston would doubt no longer if they had access to the mass of testimony from the bulldozed parishes that I have been examining for the past week or ten days. I have sent a great deal of it to the *Commercial*, but not one-fortieth part; that is, for every sworn statement I have forwarded there are forty or fifty that remain unpublished. Making all allowances for errors and exaggerations, there yet remains enough to convince any candid man that the five so-called bull-dozed parishes were

Carried by Murder

and intimidation. I do not jump at conclusions. I have simply been convinced by testimony.

The following affidavit was made by an old colored woman, Ann Myers, of East Baton Rouge. It is confirmed in every particular by the testimony of her daughter. I was present at the Custom House when they told their story, and their poor woebegone faces confirm the horror. Their look of settled anguish could not be assumed for the occasion. The statement of the old woman is as follows:

I am a resident of the Tenth ward, of the parish of East Baton Rouge. On the 12th day of April, 1876, about 3 o'clock at night, I heard a noise at the gate in front. My husband heard it, too, and thought it was a horse or cow that had worked into the garden. He got up and took a stick of fire from the fire-place, and went in front of the house. I heard some one say "halt." At this my son, who was in bed, said it was the bull-dozers, and he got up and ran out the back way, and ran towards the woods. I went to the door and saw a band of about ten or twelve armed men, who were disguised and painted until I could not recognize them. When my son started for the woods they began shooting at him, and four or five followed him up and riddled him with bullets, and he fell dead about one hundred yards from my houses. In the meantime my husband ran into a little house he had built to put his potatoes in, and hid himself. It being dark, and the band having turned to look after my son, they did not see him hide. They looked around again, and said the d—d Radical niggers had hid. They came into the house and searched it, while part of their band were looking around the yard for him. They asked me and my daughter for the gun and pistols belonging to my husband and son. We gave them an old pistol and an old musket that stood behind the door in the corner. By this time the men out in the yard had found my husband and dragged him out of his hiding place, and hallooed, "we have got the old devil; you were too smart for us once, but we have caught you at last." I screamed and begged for

Mercy on My Old Man,

ask them for mercy's sake to save his life and not to carry him away. They laughed and said: "Old woman pray to God, for you won't see your old man any more." My daughter and child set up a wail of grief but the bull-dozers ugly groaned at us and rode away. The took my husband about a mile from the house and hung him to a limb of a tree on the road and they left him. We found him in the morning stone dead and still hanging. My husband and son were both prominent Republicans. My son was wanting to run for some office, but I do not know what it was. My husband never ran for any office. He owned the little place where we lived. He also owned oxen, cows, a colt and some chickens, besides some hogs and a large lot of hogs. I left the place and what was on it as soon as I buried my husband and son. They were often told their lives were in danger if they persisted in being Republicans. My son-in-law was afraid to live there. He succeeded in getting away the night my husband and son were killed, though he was in the house when the bull-dozers rode up. There is but one family of colored people left in my neighborhood; all the rest have been run off. All the colored people are Republicans, and would attend Republican meetings, if they had not been told that they would be killed, and so many have been killed that they are afraid nearly to death, and live in the woods, and are afraid to be seen by the white Democrats, who say they will kill all colored men who vote the Republican ticket.

her
ANN ✕ MYERS.
mark.

Attest: J. N. HOGINS.

[Sworn to before F. A. Woolfley, Commissioner United States Circuit Court, District of Louisiana.]

I talked with the old woman and her daughter, and I am convinced of the substantial truth of their story. That look of settled woe could not rest upon their faces if there was no cause for it.

Certified copies of inquest upon the bodies of these two murdered men, by Benjamin Morgan, coroner, are on file. They bear date April 13, 1876, and are that "Jerry Myers came to his death by being hung to an oak tree with a cotton rope by parties unknown," and that Daniel Myers (same date) "came to his death by being shot six times through the body and twice through the body, by parties unknown."

Deadly work, surely. This agrees exactly with the old woman's story. Her son ran out of the house in the darkness, and was riddled with bullets. Look at the enormity of the case. How did the ruffians know who he was, as he ran in the darkness? They did not care. Any other black man sleeping there and running out where they could see him would have met the same fate.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Situation Edsonting Warlike.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The *Tribune* correspondent at Columbia telegraphs under date of the 4th as follows: "All day special trains have been arriving, bringing bodies of armed men, nearly all with rifles. They have their blankets rolled around their necks and their haversacks slung, and they look very little different from Confederate soldiers, with whom we are once so famililiar. They have been quartered in the spacious fair ground buildings and in public halls of the town. There are only about four hundred soldiers in the city. Not less than 3,000 members of rifle clubs are here."

A Statement by Gov. Chamberlain.

Governor Chamberlain, in a summary of the situation which he telegraphs to the *Tribune*, says: "It is not true, as stated, that any persons held certificates of election from the Supreme Court. The Court, on an application, refused to issue any certificates. What the persons from Edgefield and Laurens counties held were mere evidences from the clerk of the court that the Court made an order requiring the canvassers and Secretary of State to do what they have never done. If such papers are said to be valid certificates of election, entitling the bearers to be recognized as members of the House, I take issue and appeal to the judgment of the courts and lawyers. The Democratic members holding valid certificates refused on Tuesday, doubtless under the advice of Senator Gordon and one of the other Democratic strangers, to go into the House because their friends from Edgefield and Laurens counties, without certificates, were refused admittance. No impediment other than this was placed in their way by any civil or military officer. The House now presided over by Mackey was organized with sixty present holding certificates of the State based on the action of the canvassers, fifty-nine of whom voted in the election of Speaker. This is a majority of one hundred and sixteen, the whole number holding certificates of the Secretary of State. The body presided over by Wallace has never had more than fifty-seven persons holding certificates of the Secretary of State, less than a majority of one hundred and sixteen."

The Dual Houses.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 5.—The Democratic House has gained two more from the Republican House with certificates of the Board of Canvassers, making sixty-two, and lacking only one of a constitutional quorum. Both houses are in session; also the Senate. The troops are being removed, and special constables now supply their places.

A large number of special deputy sergeants-at-arms were enrolled and placed at the doors of the Senate and Republican House. Troops are still retained in the State House for the purpose of protecting the Governor. A sentinal paces the corridor in front of Gov. Chamberlain's office.

Canvassing the Gubernatorial Vote.

The Senate and House in joint session, after the passage of a concurrent resolution, met and canvassed the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The counties of Edgefield, which gave Hampton over 3,200 majority, and Laurens, which gave him over 1,100 majority, were previously thrown out, when the Democratic Senators retired from the Hall. When the returns were canvassed Lieutenant Governor Gleaves (colored) and Speaker Mackey declared Chamberlain elected by 2,044 votes. Adjourned.

It is expected that Chamberlain will be inaugurated to-morrow.

The Hampton House has been in session all day. Their action was unimportant.

An Idle Threat.

Hampton spoke this evening, declaring that he intended to be Governor.

In the Supreme Court an argument was heard on the application for a mandamus compelling the Secretary of State to deliver the returns to Speaker Wallace, and the papers were taken under advisement. The argument on the *quo warranto* proceedings, requiring the Hayes electors to show by what authority they exercise the functions of their office, will be heard to-morrow morning. The electors meet to-morrow.

VERMONT.

Trouble Averted.

MONTPELIER, VT., December 5.—The Vermont electors met for organization to-day. Jacob Estey was chosen chairman. H. N. Sollace appeared and stated that when elected he held the office of Postmaster. Though he had since resigned, he had doubts of his right to act (on such election) as elector. He would therefore refire and neglect to attend. The chairman at once declared the vacancy, and Sollace was elected and sworn in.

Other Eastern Elections.

BOSTON, December 5.—The electors of Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire met and organized to-day.

OREGON.

The Case of Elector Watts.

PORTLAND, December 5.—The case of Elector Watts was argued before Governor Grover this morning. Senator Kelly argued against granting him a certificate, and was followed by a number of Democratic lawyers on the same side. Mr. Odell defended the Republican view of the case.

Appearances indicate that the argument will not be closed in time for a decision of the legal questions involved to affect the vote to-morrow. It is generally conceded by the Republicans that the Governor will not issue a certificate to either Watts or Cronin. Interest is centered on the action of the Governor.

NEW YORK.

The Electors Wined and Dined by Tilden.

ALBANY, December 5.—The Electoral College organized to-day, with ex-Governor Seymour as President, who addressed the college. James H. Holdone, one of the electors, being absent, the vacancy was filled by the election of Alelander E. Orr, Gov. Tilden entertained the electors this evening.

MINNESOTA.

The Electors Sworn in.

ST. PAUL, MINN., December 5.—The Electors elect for Minnesota met at the State Capitol at noon to-day, received their certificates from the Governor, took the oath of office, and adjourned until noon to-morrow, when they will proceed to cast their ballots for Hayes and Wheeler.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Electors.

COLUMBUS, December 5.—The Ohio electors met here to-day, and effected a temporary organization. The committing committees they adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. All the electors were present except one.

FLORIDA.

Telegraphic Communication Interrupted.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The Western Union Telegraph office reports that the wires from Lake City to Tallahassee, Fla., are interrrupted. No press dispatches have been received from Tallahassee to-night.

ALABAMA.

The Republican Electors to Meet To-day.

MONTGOMERY, December 5.—It is reported here that the candidates for electors on the Republican ticket will meet here to-morrow and cast their votes for Hayes.

NEBRASKA.

The Democrats Balked.

OMAHA, December 5.—After a full hearing Judge Savage refused to grant an injunction to restrain the Republican elector from casting their votes.

WHAT BLAINE SAYS OF IT.

Senator Blaine Thinks it Would be Worth a Lifetime to be in His Old Place Just Now—The Purpose of the Majority as He Views it—Why Randall was Made Speaker.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The action of the House yesterday in refusing to place the names of members chosen since the last meeting of Congress on the roll until after the election of Speaker, is an evidence of the policy to be attempted by the Democrats. Senator Blaine, in commenting upon the subject, said that he would be worth a lifetime to be in the House just now; that it was the evident purpose of the majority to override all law and precedents, and to carry the proceedings of the House by high-handed disregard of everything parliamentary excepting that it came within range of their purposes. He characterized the refusal to place the names of members holding certificates on the rolls as the greatest violation of all recognized privileges, and further stated that in his rulings, and in these he had but followed the precedents established by his illustrious predecessors, the claims of a member elect to present his certificate and asking to be sworn in as such always took precedence of all other business, even the election of Speaker. He thought the action of the Clerk of the House so plainly at the dictation of a policy laid down by the Democratic managers that it was open to censure, and that he should then and there have been arraigned for his breach of the rules of the House.

It is admitted that the Republicans made a weak contest on this important preliminary move on the part of the Democrats, and it is thus early evident that the directing genius, courage and ability of Blaine will be a sad, if not a fatal loss to the Republicans on the floor. A prominent Democratic Senator, in speaking of the selection of Randall as Speaker, said it was solely on account of his determined will and reckless courage; that of all their party on the floor, none possessed the characteristics so essential in a Speaker at this time as Randall; that this matter was fully considered at a recent conference of leading Democrats in New York, and of all the suitable candidates named, such as Cox, Morrison, and Sayler, none equalled the Pennsylvania member. From these and other remarks of the Senator alluded to, it is apparent that a preconcerted plan has been arranged to count Tilden in at all hazards, or, to use his own words, "if we do not get him in there will be trouble."

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—The two mile race was won by Clemmie G. in 3:46. The second race, one mile, was won by Redman, in 1:45¾. The third race, two mile heats, was won by Gen. Harney in 3:43 and 3:31.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

A Lively Day in the House.

The Democratic Speaker a Changeable Turn of Mind.

A Bout Between Senators Edmunds and Thurman.

The Proposed Southern Election Investigation the Cause.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1876.

SENATE.

Direct Vote for President.

Mr. MORTON submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, which was read and laid on the table until the appointment of committees, and then be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

In submitting the resolution, Mr. MORTON said it was the identical proposition reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections two years ago.

Statistics on Counting the Electoral Vote.

Mr. MORTON presented a document, compiled by the Chief Clerk of the Senate, in regard to counting the electoral vote from 1789 to 1873, and said the information it contained was of great importance, and valuable to the country at this time. He moved that 10,000 copies be printed for distribution.

Mr. THURMAN said he had seen many inaccurate statements on this subject prepared by others. He had great confidence in the ability of the Chief Clerk, but he would like to examine the compilation for himself before authorizing its distribution among the people.

It was finally agreed to print 1,500 copies, and the motion to print 8,500 copies will be referred to the Committee on Printing when appointed.

The Black Hills.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to establish the Territory of the Black Hills, and provide a temporary Government therefor. Laid on the table until committees are appointed.

Southern Election Investigation.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the resolution submitted by him yesterday ordering an inquiry into the late elections in various Southern States. After long debate it was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 22—a strict party vote.

Mr. EDMUNDS then modified his resolution so as to authorize the committee to extend its inquiry to the elections of 1874 in the States named.

The Message of the President

was read. It was ordered that it be printed, with the accompanying documents, and the usual motion to print extra copies, was entered to be hereafter referred to the Committee on Printing.

Troops at Petersburg, Va.

Mr. WITHERS submitted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, under what authority and for what purpose troops from Washington city occupied the city of Petersburg, Va., on the seventh day of November, 1876 (the day of election.)

Objection was made by Mr. EDMUNDS, and the resolution was laid over.

Democrats Dodging the Issue.

Mr. THURMAN suggested that the resolution of the Senator from Vermont in regard to the inquiry in various Southern States be laid over until to-morrow, and be printed, with the charges made.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he could not consent to it going over. He felt it to be his duty to ask the Senate to act upon it to-day.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator from Vermont had argued that the adoption of this resolution would not commit the Senate to any particular doctrines or dogma. He (Thurman) denied this, and argued that it would commit the Senate. He contended that there had been no violation of the Constitution of the United States by any of the States named in the resolution. The States gave suffrage to everybody, and nothing in the Constitution of either of them or in any of their statutes obliged suffrage. Under the recent amendments to the Constitution those States could have disqualified property or educational qualifications to exclude the colored man from the ballot box, but did not do so. It was said that this inquiry could be set on foot. It was entirely outside of the Constitution, and was based alone upon newspaper articles.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the laws and statutes of several of these States did operate to deny suffrage.

Mr. THURMAN denied that there was any such law in either of the States, and the Senator (Edmunds) could not produce any such statute. The laws of those States acted alike on both white and colored voters. Who had possession of South Carolina and Louisiana since the war? The Republican party. Who had possession of Alabama until within the last two years? The Republican party. Yet it was claimed the right of every member to be heard be abridged. The intent of this resolution was simply to go into

The Question of Intimidation

and furnish a satisfactory reason for these returning boards throwing out votes and electing other men than those chosen by the people. Six States were involved in this resolution. Why did not the Senator from Vermont extend it everywhere? Had he never heard of employes in great manufactories being marched up to the polls and made to vote as their employers, who stood at the window, dictated?

Mr. EDMUNDS—I never heard of but one instance of that kind, and that was the case of a Democratic manufacturer in Connecticut, who made his employes vote the Democratic ticket.

Mr. THURMAN—Then the Senator is the most ignorant man who lives in New England. (Laughter.)

Resuming his argument, Mr. THURMAN said the Committee on Privileges and Elections was composed of nine members, and it was impossible for that committee sitting in Washington, to make the investigation and report by February. The committee could take depositions, but who was to be served with notice to cross-examine. As to the last resolution, in regard to the eligibility of electors, he (Thurman) was not sure but that he could support it, but he desired more time to study it. If the Returning Boards in the South had good cause to throw out votes and override the will of the people, he wanted it to be shown, but if it could not be shown, he wanted their villany to be exposed. He wanted the facts to be known.

A Suggestion to Thurman.

Mr. EDMUNDS, in reply to a question of Mr. Thurman, said he would not inform the Senator from Ohio as to which States had abridged the right of suffrage by statute, inasmuch as he (Edmunds) had been set down as the most ignorant man in New England. If his friend (Thurman), the most ignorant man in Ohio, would study the constitution and laws of the United States, he would find out something to his advantage.

Mr. EDMUNDS, further replying to Mr. Thurman, argued that the artisans and operatives of New England were men of intelligence, men of education, of property, of independence, of self-respect, and it was even more than a very hardy man, indeed, who ever ventured to suggest to such employes how they should exercise the right of suffrage. The artisans and operatives of New England were men who built churches and school houses, and sometimes carried their intelligence, energy and industry to the western country, even to Ohio. (Laughter.) He argued that the whole aspect of this resolution was to correct an evil and to fix the representation in the next House of Representatives. It had nothing do do with the Presidential election.

Mr. MORTON said the preamble of the resolution recited one provision of the Fourteenth amendment. If the preamble should be cut off no one would deny the power of the Senate to make the inquiry. He then read the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives yesterday, and argued that if it was legitimate for the Democratic House of Representatives to make such inquiry, it certainly was competent for a Republican Senate to do the same thing.

Mr. BAYARD said for many years past he had believed that the peace of the country and tranquility which the Constitution of the United States intended to protect had all been threatened by laws passed by the Congress of the United States. He argued that Congress had no right to undertake the control of the several States. He had come to this session of Congress more seriously impressed with the overhanging presence of dangers to our form of government than ever before, and he had come convinced that it was his duty to oppose successfully or unsuccessfully this consolidated march which the Republican party had set on foot. He proposed to stand by the strict construction of the Constitution, and denied that in any of the Southern States there had been any discrimination against voters on account of race or color by any law or statute of such States. There was coming to this Senate and to this people a time when

Their Love of Law

would be tested, and he proposed to stand upon that law, and let the consequences take care of themselves. The duty of the Senators was not as party men, not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans, to do all in their power to uphold the Constitution as handed down to us by our fathers, and not undertake the settlement of questions not confided to the Senate or Congress by the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. WHYTE, it was ordered that the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds be voted upon separately. He said he would vote against the first three resolutions, because he accepted the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in construing the Fourteenth amendment. In regard to the recent election in some of the States, he was in favor of immediate and prompt action, and he proposed to offer a substitute for the last resolution, which would causa a thorough scrutiny of the election in those States.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment to the first resolution, providing that the committee shall be confined to an inquiry whether the right of any person to vote had been denied or abridged by the constitution or laws of said States. Rejected—yeas 24, nays 39—a strict party vote.

Mr. BOGY moved to strike out the preamble. Rejected.

Mr. MCDONALD moved to strike out the first part of the preamble relating to the Fourteenth amendment. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 40.

The first resolution, authorizing the committee to inquire into the elections in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana for the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, &c., was then agreed to—yeas 41, nays 25—a party vote.

The second resolution, authorizing the employment of stenographers and empowering the committee to send for persons and papers, &c., was agreed to without a division.

The third resolution, in regard to depositions, was also agreed to.

A Substitute.

Mr. WHYTE then submitted the following as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. EDMUNDS:

Resolved, That a select committee of nine members of the Senate be appointed to investigate the recent elections in the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and the action of the returning boards in said States in reference thereto, and to report all facts essential to an honest return of votes received by electors for said States for President and Vice President of the United States, and whether said States are entitled to be considered in the count of the electoral votes of the States, and for the speedy execution of this purpose the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to take testimony, and at their discretion to detail sub-committees, with like authority to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to take testimony, and said committee and sub-committees are empowered to employ stenographers, clerks and messengers, and shall be attended by a deputy sergeant-at-arms; that said committee be and is hereby instructed to inquire into the eligibility to office under the Constitution of the United States of any persons alleged to have been ineligible as electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to whom certificates of election have been or shall be issued by the executive authority of any State as such electors, and whether the appointment of electors or those claiming to be such in any of the States has been made either by force, fraud, bribery or otherwise than in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States and laws of the respective States, and whether any such appointment or action of any such elector has been in any wise unconstitutionally or unlawfully interfered with.

After some discussion the substitute was rejected without a division.

The question being on the last resolution in regard to the eligibility of electors, it was agreed to—yeas 48, nays 11—Messrs. Cockrell, McDonald, Randolph, Ransom and Wallace voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The preamble was then agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would move to take up to-morrow the joint resolution respecting the method of counting and declaring the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in May last. He also gave notice of an amendment he would offer, and it was ordered printed.

Mr. MERRIMON introduced a bill to alter the times prescribed for holding elections for President and Vice President and counting the Electoral College. Ordered printed and to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when appointed. It provides that the Revised Statutes shall be amended so that the election for President and Vice President shall be held in October, and the Electoral College shall meet in January.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Incorrect Recording of Votes.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. PLAISTED, rising to a privileged question, asserted that on vote yesterday evening on Mr. Hewitt's resolution for three select committees for Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina he had distinctly voted in the negative, and had subsequently heard his name so read by the Clerk, but he now found he was not so recorded in the journal.

It was granted by the Speaker that the journal was correct, and that Mr. Plaisted's vote had not been heard.

It was contended by Messrs. BANKS, KASSON and other Republicans that it was the right of every member to have his name properly recorded in the journal, and that if that were done and changed the result, that the consequence had to follow. Mr. Plaisted's assurance that he had voted was confirmed by a statement of Mr. BLAIR, of New Hampshire, with an explanation, however, that the answer did not come promptly on the call of his name, but just as the next name of the roll was called or about being called. There was, therefore, a possibility of the error having occurred in that way, but it was positively asserted by Mr. PLAISTED that he had subsequently listened with great care to the reading of the vote, and had heard his name called in the list of the negatives.

After considerable discussion Mr. SEELYE expressed his surprise and indignation at any objection being raised as to the veracity of a member. He himself had voted in the affirmative, but he would not allow by any action of his, even righteous ends, to be attained by unrighteous means.

Mr. KASSON sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the House journal of 1845, in relation to the case, and showing that where a bill had been passed on Saturday the journal had been corrected the following Monday, and the bill had been defeated.

Mr. HOLMAN asserted, to the great amusement of the Republican side, that there was no possible parallel between the two cases.

The Speaker—The judgment of the chair is very clear on the point that the object of the record is to have a correct record, and therefore the Speaker believes that the motion to correct the journal is in order, and that the journal is far deceived. Similar cases are not yet over with, as it is known that a plan has been talked over for deceiving Republican electors on Wednesday. One idea advanced was that dispatches should be sent to all Republican Electors, just as they were meeting, signed with the name of Mr. Chandler, saying, "Hayes has withdrawn, vote for Blaine." It was claimed by the ingenious author of this device that it would surely deceive somebody.

Suspension of Mining in the Anthracite Region.

NEW YORK, December 5.—A Bethlehem (Pa.) dispatch says more than one-half of the mines in the State are stopped. The number of men thrown out of work is estimated at between thirty-five and forty thousand. It is believed the suspension will be entire by the middle of the month.

—In spite of the heat of politics and the stringency of the times the South is making progress in manufacturing and industrial enterprise. A new cotton mill, with 21,500 spindles, is nearly finished at Atlanta, Ga., and an immense mill at Nashville, Tenn., is employing an increased number of operatives. The development of manufactures in these States is slow but confirmed, and the successful operation of a cotton mill near New Orleans strengthens the impression that that city may become an important manufacturing center. The intelligent planters and farmers of Northern Georgia and East Tennessee are availing themselves of the results of Yankee inventive genius, and are introducing improved farm implements and machinery. These are the best signs of the times in the Southern States.

☞For Additional Telegrams see Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—In the matter of WILLIAM LONGDEN, Bankrupt. No. 2031 in Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1876. This is to give notice that the Court have ordered in the above matter that a second general meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt be held at No. 120 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, in said District on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of E. W. SHAFER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1876. And further, that at said meeting I will report and exhibit to the Court and to the creditors just and true accounts of all my receipts and payments, together with such further and information as are within my knowledge, relating to the estate of the said Bankrupt, to the end that the creditors may take such action thereon as is allowed and required by said 27th section.

W. A. LEWIS, Assignee.

MEETINGS.

☞ART SOCIETY.

The members of the Art Society are notified that the first RECEPTION MEETING will be held at the Art Gallery of Library Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, December 7th.

By order of President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE SELLING CLOAKS! AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN L. MOORHOUSE,

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Iron Mill Buildings,

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BANKRUPT SALE.

$30,000 Worth of

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

The Assignee of J. H. JOHNSTON, Bankrupt, is now selling out at private sale, at the

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

No. 285 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

The entire stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Revolvers, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods, which belong to the estate of said Bankrupt. The goods are marked down at very low figures, and can be bought at cost value. The stock must be sold out during the next thirty days. Gunsmiths and dealers can make great bargains in purchasing gun materials of all kinds at the sale.

TERMS CASH.

Store open from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

W. A. LEWIS,
ASSIGNEE

17

CARPETS.

Druggets in Squares and Piece Goods. Oil Cloths, Mattings, all Widths—Shades and Shade Cloth

RUGS and MATS.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

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ELECTIONS.

☞MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Election of Officers for 1877.

As provided by the amended Constitution of this Association, the Board of Directors appointed two committees to nominate two tickets for the election of successors of the six officers (namely, one Vice President, one Secretary, two Directors and two Auditors) whose terms expire with the present year. These Committees have prepared the following tickets:

VICE PRESIDENT.
F. H. Eaton, Alex Laughlin, Jr.
SECRETARY.
Robert Wardrop, Wm. H. D. Barr.
DIRECTORS.
W. J. Sawyer, James M. Bell,
John Stewart, Frederick Rinehart.
AUDITORS.
Otis H. Childs, John T. Woods,
Thomas T. McNish, Geo. A. Cook.

And notice is hereby given that the election will take place in the Library on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M.

N. B.—Section IV of the Amended Constitution is as follows: "All active members whose dues are fully paid, at Life and Perpetual members shall be entitled to vote at the election for officers (IN PERSON, AND NOT OTHERWISE."

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CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 30, 1876.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, 1877. The transfer books will be closed on December

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

OBIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 66

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100¼

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 108¾.

WE are gratified at the determination reached by the Senate, not to change President FERRY for another presiding officer. He has proven an excellent officer, and deserves to be continued in his position till near the expiration of his term.

THE situation relative to the counting of the electoral vote, to take place to-day, has not materially changed. The Louisiana Returning Board has given certificates to the HAYES electors, and in Nebraska the courts refused to prevent the electors from casting their votes. Unless the Democracy have bought up an elector somewhere, all will be right.

IN the first tactical contest that has taken place in the House, at Washington, the Democrats came of victorious. It turned on the appointment of three committees to go to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana to investigate the elections. The policy of the Republicans was to defer their appointment for a day or two, and for this purpose objection was made, but enough Republicans voted with the Democrats to give them the necessary two-thirds, with which the rules were suspended. The shouts of the Democrats over their triumph must have been like nectar to the taste of the Republicans who helped them through.

ONE of the clearest illustrations of the spirit of the Democracy is in their manner of treating the Representative from Colorado. The Senate admitted the two Senators from that State without a moment's hesitation. The House, largely Democratic, refused to admit the member from that State, because of a pretended doubt that the State had been properly admitted. The evidence that it had been was submitted in the form of a proclamation by the President; but this brought out the reply that the State had three electoral votes and its admission, or non-admission determined the validity of those votes. As a point, it was exceedingly weak, involving as it did, the idea that the House had the sole determining whether a State has been admitted, after it has complied with all the essential conditions, and the President has proclaimed it admitted. The House has not this power.

THE closing features of the electoral fight call for but brief notice, owing to the fact that all will be resolved into accomplished fact with this morning's issue of the GAZETTE. In Oregon, Nebraska, and Florida, the Democrats continue their fight, over contested cases. In South Carolina, they are again before the Supreme Court, in the hope of gaining advantages there. Whatever that Court may do as regards the Legislature, and the State Government, it will not probably control the Electoral College. The Democracy are playing strongly and shrewdly to carry the whole question in a contested form into Congress, and will, apparently accomplish this. Just what form the contest will take is at present an undetermined matter. If they can secure the recognition, from the Senate, of the right of the House to object to, and thus throw out given returns, they can make their point; but we do not imagine this can be done. This being refused them, a war of protests, and a possible appeal to the Courts, will follow. As things go, the affair is in about as deep a fog as ever, although we entertain no doubt of the result. The Democracy have shown so much disposition to disregard law, except where it could be used in their interest, that all observing persons view them as governed simply by a desperate purpose, that is regardless of everything except success. To supinely yield to this spirit of desperation would be weak and trifling, and we do not for a moment suppose it will be done. It does not follow from this that any wrong is intended the Democracy,—the point is to ascertain the truth, in the midst of the tangled maze of contradictions that now exists. This, it is firmly believed, will favor the Republicans.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President GRANT opens his last annual message to Congress with a review of the policy and events of his administration, and speaks frankly and boldly on all the subjects touched upon. The entire message is so brief that we bespeak for it a careful reading, its pithiness and frankness commending it to careful perusal. With his review of the events of his administration we have nothing to do, farther than to say that it is a modest, sensible statement of facts, which have passed into history, and will form part of the highly honorable civil record of President GRANT. Our foreign relations are reported to have been unusually agreeable during the past year, and Congress is reminded that our diplomatic and consular service suffered materially from the reduction of salaries, and the wisdom of restoring most of them is urged.

The noticeable feature of what may be termed the routine part of the message is its gratifying announcement of the completion of the work of the several commissions on different subjects. The Alabama claims, the Northwestern boundary, the Mexican claims, and Venezuelan claims are all either passed upon and adjusted, or are in satisfactory shape. The President recurs, at some length, to the subject of naturalization, and of the status of those American women who contract marriage abroad, and of children of American parents born abroad. He continues to recommend the action urged in former messages that the laws of naturalization be made more rigid, and that they cover the question of expatriation. The complete compliance of the people of Colorado with the law regulating its admission as a State, and his proclamation on the subject, are certified by the President to Congress. We pass by the review of Departmental reports, purporting to refer to them specially hereafter. Two noticeable matters are referred to in connection with the report of the Postmaster General. A case of violence toward a mail messenger in South Carolina, and request for a law punishing more severely such offenses, and the reduction of the annual deficiency of the Postoffice Department, to about four million dollars, as compared with six millions last year.

After alluding in complimentary terms to the Centennial Exhibition, the President suggests that a Government building be provided for the permanent exhibit of the United States display. He mentions that several foreign nations have contributed their exhibit to the Government as part of such display. As to the elective franchise, he recommends an educational test, to be applied to all who may hereafter seek to become voters. This recommendation applies as well to foreigners as to those who may be native born. The President claims that those who do not understand the language, or cannot read, are not even fit to vote for law-makers.

His final allusion is to the San Domingo project, which he brings up, not to renew the agitation of that scheme, but to urge the wisdom of his original recommendations on the subject. He claims that the annexation of that island would have given us many articles which we now purchase from Cuba and Brazil; that it would have served to free Cuba, and have furnished an outlet to our colored population which would have made them relatively independent, and secured thus for them consideration in the Southern States of this country, which they do not now command. This part of the message betrays very unusual earnestness. It will be noticed that there is no allusion to Southern disorders during the Presidential canvass. We presume the President purposes to make the political troubles of the South the subject of a special message as soon as all the facts are in. He closes by referring, in modest terms to his coming retirement from office, and of his abiding interest in the welfare of the nation.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from regular sources, not including the sale of bonds, $287,482,039.16, for the year ending the 30th of June last. Including the sale of Geneva award bonds, $6,618,826.12, and balance in Treasury the total aggregated $438,798,281.69. The total net expenditures for the same period were $258,459,-797.38. Added to this were $51,889,464.80 public debt redeemed, and $6,641,287.26 of Alabama claims paid. The surplus of net revenues over net receipts was $89,022,-241.83. From the receipts and expenditures during the first quarter of the current year, it is estimated the total income will be $264,292,449.59, and the total outlay $237,628,753.35. This will be $7,042,-110.43 less than will be required for the sinking fund, which is fixed at $83,705,-806.67 for the current year. For the year ending June 30, 1877, or the next fiscal year, the receipts are estimated at $270,-050,000, and the expenditures at $243,350,-704; leaving an excess of $26,699,296, or $8,691,800.60 less than will be needed for the sinking fund, which is put at $35,391,-096.60. The reduction proper of public debt during the year past was $29,249,-381.33.

Secretary MORRILL takes a different view of the operations of the Sinking Fund law than did Secretary BRISTOW. The latter held that no matter what had been done in other years, each year must provide its *pro rata* to the sinking fund. Secretary MORRILL shows that since the origin of our debt, when the sinking fund was created,—from 1863 to 1876, both inclusive, the payments on account of the sinking fund have aggregated $656,992,-226.44, or $223,141,011.07 more than the claims of the fund. He therefore argues "that all of the pledges and obligations of the Government to make provision for the sinking fund, and the cancellation of the public debt, have been fully met and carried out."

The Secretary reports that calls have been made for $50,000,000 five-twenty six per cent. bonds under his contract with the syndicate for refunding the same, at four and one-half per cent., and that $35,674,-550 of the four and a half per cents have been issued, and the refunding operations are still in progress.

Having disposed of these practical and routine subjects, the Secretary takes up the question of specie resumption, and deals with it in an eminently, practical and straight-forward manner. The subject is considered from its legal stand point, the argument being that the legal tenders were evidences of debt, and their destiny, like all other debts, is to be paid. They were forced as evidences of the National credit, at a time when the Government had not the money to pay. "The quality of legal tender with which they were impressed should have been co-existent only with the necessities of which they were the offspring. Having served their end, they existed properly only as evidence of Government indebtedness, to be provided for as other debt obligations. Indeed this was the logic and the law of the legal tender notes in their inception and treatment as interpreted by the provisions of the acts by which issued, by the provisions of law for their payment as part of the public debt, and by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States."

As contributing to the preparations for redemption, he recommends, in addition to the authority already conferred, that the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as he may deem expedient and the state of the finances admit, to fund these notes into a bond bearing a rate of interest not more than four and one half per cent., with not less than thirty years to run, with such limitations as to the amount to be so funded in any given period as Congress, in its discretion may determine.

The Secretary sensibly argues that $300,000,000 of gold cannot be accumulated, and if it could, it would be undesirable to do it. Of silver resumption, $32,000,000 have been issued and $13,000,-000 of fractional currency redeemed. He thinks the mints can coin enough to finish the redemption of fractional currency during the present fiscal year. Legal tender notes have been redeemed by substituting national bank notes to the amount of $14,464,284, leaving $367,535,716 in legal tenders still in circulation. Gold bullion to the value of $38,178,962.50 was coined last year, being $14,624,997.50 more than the preceding year. The sales of gold, received for customs duties, are no longer necessary, and some accumulation may be made from this source. As a policy, he favors the gradual retirement of legal tenders, the substitution of gold for legal tenders as bank reserves, and the increase of silver circulation to $80,000,000, and that silver be made a legal tender to the amount of ten dollars. As practical measures, these are sensible. The relative standing of silver and gold are discussed in their bearing on the question of resumption, the conclusion being reached that, while legal-ly silver as well as gold might be included, the public sense requires the use of gold for that purpose.

The National bank showing is as follows: To October 2 of the present year, 2,342 banks in all had been organized, of which 2,087 were in operation at that date. The returns of these banks show that they then had an aggregate capital of $499,802,232; surplus of $132,202,282; circulation outstanding, $291,544,020; individual deposits, $651,885,210; loans, $927,-574,979; specie, (including coin certificates,) $21,360,767; legal tender notes, (including United States certificates of deposit,) $113,420,847; redemption fund with the United States Treasurer, $16,743,695. The amount of additional circulation issued from January 14, 1875, to November 1, 1875, was $10,986,675. The amount issued during the year ending November 1, 1876, was $7,093,680; making a total, from January 14, 1875, to November 1, 1876, (one year and nine and a half months,) of $18,080,355. Of this amount, $7,313,210 was issued to one hundred and twenty-five banks organized during that period with an aggregate capital of $14,095,000. The remaining circulation, amounting to $10,767,105, was issued to banks previously organized. The amount of legal tender notes retired under the operation of the act of January 14, 1875, was $14,464,284. The net decrease in the amount of national bank notes from June 30, 1874, to November 1, 1875, was $29,-148,464; and the amount on deposit with the Treasurer, for the purpose of retiring circulation on November 1, 1876, was $20,-910,048.

The gold coinage of the year aggregated $38,178,962.50, and the silver $19,126,-000.50. Perhaps quite as interesting and suggestive a feature of the report as any relates to imports and exports. Our exports aggregated $540,384,671, and our imports $460,741,190—the exports being in excess of imports $79,643,481. In 1875, the imports exceeded the exports $19,562,-785,—making a difference in the year of nearly $100,000,000 in our favor. Our net export of specie and bullion was only $40,569,621, a result of the other showing. The *status* of our commercial marine has varied, as compared with the preceding year, but two per cent.

The remainder of the report is merely a detailed reference to the Life Saving Service, Light House Establishment, Coast Surveys, Marine Hospital service; which does not include any mention of that at this city, Steamboat Inspection service, in which $265,383.65 were collected for inspections, and $222,154.82 spent for salaries and expenses; Public Buildings, in which it is recommended that no large appropriations be made, and the rebel War Records, for investigating which an appropriation is asked.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Brief but Sensible Document.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS TO CONGRESS.

The Mistaken Economy of Last Session Pointed Out.

LEGISLATION NEEDED ON THE SUBJECT OF NATURALIZATION.

Greater Safeguards Necessary in the Election of President.

The Benefits that Would Arise from the Annexation of San-to Domingo.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to and in some degree recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years. It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of seventeen I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred. Even had there not been differences of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters, it is not necessarily evidence of blunder on the part of the Executive because there are differences of views. Mistakes have been made, as all can see, and I admit, but it seems to me oftener in the actions made by the assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the Government, in nearly every case selected with a view to meeting the acquiescence with the appointee, but upon the recommendations of representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible, where so many trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be selected in every instance. History shows that no administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has been free from these mistakes. But I leave comparisons to history, only that I have in every instance acted from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional within the law, and for the very best interests of the whole people. Failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent. My civil career commenced, too, at

A Most Critical and Difficult Time.

Less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the Government, and of those remaining faithful, would be a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the front line of the enemy in the field. The latter committed crimes of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courageously. The former received the protection of the Government they would see destroyed, and reaped all the pecuniary advantages to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs, many of them by obtaining contracts and by swindling the Government in the delivery of bad goods. Immediately on the cessation of hostilities the then noble President, who had carried the country so far through its perils, fell a victim to his patriotism as the result of an assassin. The succeeding time to my first inauguration was filled up with wranglings between Congress and the new executive as to the best mode of reconstruction, or rather upon the question, or whether the control of the Government should be thrown immediately into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried for the destruction of the Union. Should continue to have an equal voice with them in this control.

Reconstruction

as finally agreed upon means this, and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised, giving an increase, as was supposed, to the Union-loving and Union-supporting vote. If free in the full sense of the word, they would not disappoint this expectation, hence at the beginning of my first administration the work of reconstruction, much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced. It was the work of the legislative branch of the Government. My province was only in approving their acts, which I did most heartily, urging the Legislatures of the States that had not yet done so to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The country was laboring under an onerous debt, contracted in the suppression of rebellion, and to the nation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threatened us—a foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted, and was adjusted without a war, and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned.

Reduction of Taxation.

The taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly three hundred millions of dollars, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time over four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars by refunding the six per cents. bonded debt for bonds bearing five and four and one-half per cent. respectively. The annual interest has been reduced from over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars in 1869 to but little over one hundred millions of dollars in 1876. The balance of trade has been changed from over one hundred and thirty millions against the United States in 1869 to more than one hundred and seventy million of dollars in 1876. It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase, not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of such desired further legislation on the subject.

The Indians.

A policy has been adopted toward the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane, and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except in a portion of Nebraska and Dakota, Wyoming and Montana Territories, the Black Hills region and approaches thereto. Hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked why the Government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of

The Black Hills

region by whites. The answer is simple. The first immigrants to the Black Hills were removed by troops, but rumors of rich discoveries took into that region increased in numbers. Gold has actually been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the destruction of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by citizens. The subject of the Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to their reports and recommendations as my own.

Our Foreign Relations.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue on a friendly footing. Questions have arisen from time to time in the foreign relations of the Government, but the United States have been happily free during the past year from the complications and embarrassments which have surrounded some of the foreign powers. The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith, containing information as to certain of the matters which have occupied the Government. The cordiality which attends our relations with the powers of the earth has been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign nations in the Exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by distant powers to show their interest in and friendly feelings toward the United States in the commemoration of the Centennial of the nation. The Government and people of the United States have not only fully appreciated this exhibition of kindly feeling, but it may be justly and fairly expected that no small benefits will result both to ourselves and other nations from a better acquaintance and a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants.

Congress at its last session saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse by withholding appropriations for representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries and for certain consular officers, and by reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and thus necessitating a change in the grade of the representatives. For these reasons, immediately upon the passage of the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the present fiscal year, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, and to the Consular officers for whom no appropriations had been made, to close their respective legations and consulates, and cease from the performance of their duties, and in like manner steps were immediately taken to substitute Charges d'Affaires for Ministers Resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland and Paraguay.

While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of sound economy in the foreign service, as in other branches of the Government, I cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, that the small retrenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction. I am of the opinion that a re-examination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusions reached on these subjects at the last session of Congress.

Alabama Claims.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, whose functions were continued by an act of the last session of Congress until the first day of January, 1877, has carried on its labors with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the Clerk of the Court, transmitted herewith, bearing date of November 14, 1876, it appears that within the time now allowed by law the Court will have disposed of all claims presented for adjudication. This report also contains a statement of the general results of the labors of the Court to the date thereof. It is a cause of satisfaction that the method adopted for the satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted to the Court, which are of long standing and justly entitled to early consideration, should have proved successful and acceptable.

The Northwestern Boundary.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the work of the Government Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions from the northwest angle of Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreements of the Commissioners, with the maps, have been duly signed, and the work of the Commission is complete. The fixing of the boundary on the Pacific coast by the protocol of March 10, 1875, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany under article XXX. of the treaty of Washington, with the termination of the work of the Commission, adjusts and fixes the entire boundary between the United States and the British possessions, except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work entrusted to the Commissioners and the officers of the army attached to the Commission has been well and satisfactorily performed. The original of the final agreement, signed upon the 29th of May, 1876, with the original list of astronomical stations observed, the original official list of monuments making the international boundary line, and the maps, records and general reports relating to the Commission, have been deposited in the Department of State. The official report of the Commission on the part of the United States, with the report of the chief astronomer of the United States, will be submitted to Congress within a short time.

Treaties with Foreign Governments.

I reserve for a separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain respecting the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

The Ottoman Government gave notice, under date of January 15, 1874 of its desire to terminate the treaty of commerce and commercial navigation. Pursuant to the provisions of the 22nd article thereof, under this notice the treaty terminated upon the fifth day of June, 1876. That Government has invited the attention of the friendly powers to the question of a new treaty. By the act of Congress of March 23d, 1874, the President was authorized, when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman Government or that of Egypt, had organized new tribunals likely to secure to citizens of the United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under like circumstances of judicial tribunals by diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, to suspend the operation of the act of June 22d, 1860, and to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of the new tribunals. Satisfactory information having been received of the organization of such new tribunals in Egypt, I caused a proclamation to be issued upon the 27th of March last, suspending the operation of the act of June 22d, 1860, in Egypt, according to the provisions of the act. A copy of the proclamation accompanies this message. The United States has acted with the other powers in the organization of these courts. It is hoped that the jurisdiction questions which have arisen may be readily adjusted, and that the system of judicial reform may be hindered by no obstacle.

Reciprocity with Hawaii.

The necessary legislation to carry into effect the convention respecting commercial reciprocity concluded with the Hawaiian Islands in 1875 having been had, the proclamation to carry into effect the convention as provided by the act approved August 15, 1876, was duly issued upon that day. A copy of the proclamation accompanies this message.

Mexican Border Troubles.

The commotions which have been prevalent in Mexico for some time past, and which seem to be not yet wholly quieted, have led to complaints of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted on the friendly basis which the Governments of the frontier of the United States in that quarter has not been exempt from acts of violence by citizens of one republic by the other. The presence of these is supposed to be increased by their antipathies made more difficult by the considerable changes in the course of the lower part of the Rio Grande river, which river is a part of the boundary between the two countries. These changes have thrown on either side of the river portions of land which by existing conventions belong to the jurisdiction of the Government on the opposite side of the river. The subject of adjustment of this class of difference is under consideration between the two republics.

The Steamer Montijo.

The Government of the United States of Colombia has paid the award in the case of the steamer Montijo, seized by the authorities of that Government some years since, and the amount has been transferred to the claimants.

Mexican Claims.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce that the joint commission for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico, under the convention of 1868, the duration of which has been already twice extended, has brought its labors to a close. From the report of the agent of the United States, which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will be seen that the time limited by the commission for the consideration of claims against Mexico were referred to the commission. Of these claims eight hundred and thirty-one were adjudicated or disallowed, and in one hundred and eighty-six cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the Mexican Republic, amounting in the aggregate to four million, one hundred and twenty-two thousand twenty cents. Within the same period nine hundred and ninety-eight claims on the part of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the United States were referred to the commission. Of these eight hundred and thirty-one were dismissed or disallowed, and in one hundred and sixty-seven cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the United States, amounting in the aggregate to three hundred and fifty thousand, four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-one cents. By the terms of the convention the amount of these awards is to be deducted from the amount awarded in favor of our citizens against Mexico, and the balance only to be paid by Mexico to the United States, leaving the United States to make provision for this proportion of the awards in favor of its own citizens. I invite your attention to the legislation which will be necessary to provide for their payment. In this connection I express the satisfaction with which the acknowledgments due to Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the Commission, who has given to the consideration of the large number of claims submitted to him much time, unwearied patience, and much labor, fairness and intelligence which are well known to belong to the accomplished representative of Great Britain, and which are likewise recognized by the representative in this country of the Republic of Mexico.

The Venezuela Claims.

Monthly payments of a very small part of the amount due by the Government of Venezuela to citizens of the United States on account of claims of the latter against that Government continue to be made with reasonable punctuality. That Government has proposed to change the system which it has hitherto pursued, in this respect, by issuing bonds for part of the amount of the several claims. The proposition, however, could not, it is supposed, properly be accepted, at least without the consent of the holders of certificates of the indebtedness of Venezuela. These are so much dispersed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain their dispositions on the subject.

Naturalization.

In former messages I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudulent naturalization, and to the subject of expatriation and the election of nationality. The number of persons of foreign birth seeking a home in the United States, the ease and facility with which the honest emigrant may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, become possessed of all the privileges of citizenship of the United States, and the frequent occasions which indicate such adopted citizens to return to the country of their birth, renders the subject of naturalization and the safeguards which experience has proved necessary for the protection of the honest naturalized citizen of paramount importance. The very simplicity in the requirements of law on this question affords opportunity for fraud, and the want of uniformity in the proceedings and records of the various courts, and in the forms of the certificates of naturalization issued, afford a constant source of difficulty. I suggest no additional requirements to the acquisition of citizenship beyond those now existing, but I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity and wisdom of some provisions in regard to uniformity in the records and certificates, and providing against the frauds which frequently take place, and for the vacating of a record of naturalization obtained by fraud. These provisions are needed in aid and for the protection of the honest citizen of foreign birth, and for the want of which he is made to suffer not infrequently. The United States has insisted upon the right of expatriation, and has obtained, after a long struggle, an admission of the principle contended by acquiescence therein on the part of many foreign powers, and by the conclusion of treaties on that subject. It is, however, but justice to the Government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted governing such cases, and providing how expatriation may be accomplished. While emigrants in large numbers become citizens of the United States, it is also true that persons, both native born and naturalized, once citizens of the United States, either by formal acts or as to the effect of a series of facts and circumstances, abandon their citizenship and cease to be entitled to the protection of the United States, but continue on convenient occasions to assert a claim to protection.

Intermarriages.

In the absence of provisions on these questions, and in this connection, I again invite your attention to the necessity of legislation concerning the marriages of American citizens contracted abroad, and concerning the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of children born of American parents in a foreign country. The delicate and complicated questions continually occurring with reference to naturalization, expatriation and the status of such persons, as I have above referred to, induce me to earnestly direct your attention again to these subjects. In like manner I repeat my recommendation that some means be provided for the hearing and determination of the first and subsisting claims of aliens upon the Government of the United States within a reasonable limitation, and of such as may hereafter arise. While by existing provisions of law the Court of Claims may in certain cases be resorted to by an alien claimant, the absence of any general provisions governing all such cases, and the want of a tribunal skilled in the disposition of such cases upon recognized, fixed and settled principles, either provides no remedy in many deserving cases, or compels a consideration of such claims by Congress or the executive departments of the Government. It is believed that other governments are in advance of the United States upon the question, and that the practice now adopted is entirely unsatisfactory.

The State of Colorado.

Congress, by an act approved the third day of March, 1875, authorized the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form a State Government, with the name of the State of Colorado, and therein provided for the admission of said State when formed into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. A constitution having been adopted and ratified by the people of that State, and the Acting Governor having certified to me the facts as required by said act, together with a copy of such Constitution and ordinances as provided for in the said act, and the provisions of the said act of Congress having been duly complied with, I issued a proclamation upon the 1st of August, 1876, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

The Army.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year in subduing, at the request of the Indian Bureau, certain wild bands of the Sioux Indian nation, and in preserving the peace of the South during the election. The commission, pursuant to the act of July 24, 1876, to consider and report on the whole subject of reform and reorganization of the army, met in August last, and has collected a body of valuable statistics and opinions bearing on the subject before it. These are now under consideration, and their report is progressing. I am advised by the President of the commission that it will be impracticable to comply with the clause of the act requiring the report to be presented through me to Congress on the first day of this session, as there has not yet been sufficient time for that which the importance of the subject demands. Therefore I ask that the time of making the report be extended to the twenty-ninth day of January, 1877. A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency of this department during the last fiscal year was reduced to $4,081,018.18, against $7,000,000 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase in its ordinary receipts, which greatly exceeded the estimates for the year, and a slight decrease in its expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the Postoffice Department for the past seven fiscal years have increased at an average of over 8 per cent. per annum, while the increase in expenditure for the same period has been but about 5.50 per cent. per annum, and the decrease of the deficiency in the revenues has been at the rate of nearly 2 per cent. per annum.

Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, accompanying this message, will be found one of great interest, showing, as estimates are made, the great progress of the last century in the variety of products of the soil, increased knowledge, and skill in the labor of producing, saving and manipulating the same, to prepare them for the use of man, in improvement of machinery to aid the agriculturist in his labors, and in knowledge of those scientific subjects necessary to a thorough system of economy in agriculture, including notices, namely, chemistry, botany, entomology, etc. A study of this report by those interested in agriculture and deriving their support from it will find it of value in the line of life to those articles which are raised in greater quantity than the needs of the world require, and must sell, therefore, for less than the cost of production, and those which cannot be raised at the cost of production because there is not an over production. I call special attention to the department for a new gallery for the reception of the exhibits returned from the Centennial, and for the building the exhibits donated by many foreign nations, and to the recommendations of the Commissioner of Agriculture generally.

District of Columbia.

The reports of the District Commissioners and of the Board of Health are just received, too late to read them and to make recommendations thereon, and are herewith submitted.

The Centennial Exhibition.

The International Exhibition held in Philadelphia this year, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, has proven a great success, and will no doubt be of enduring advantage to the country. It has shown the position of progress in the arts, sciences and mechanical skill made in a single century, and demonstrated that we are but little behind older nations in any one branch, while in some we scarcely have a rival. Its benefits, too, not only to bring peoples and products of skill and labor from all parts of the world together, but in bringing together people from all parts of the country, will no doubt prove a great benefit in the information imparted and in the pride of the country engendered. It has been suggested by scientists interested in and connected with the Smithsonian Institution, that a building should be erected or purchased for its accommodation as a permanent exhibit. I earnestly recommend this view, and believing that I would second the wishes of Congress should such a building be provided for the offence of assaulting any person in charge of the mail, or of retarding or otherwise obstructing the mails of personal injury. A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency of this department during the last fiscal year was reduced to $4,081,018.18, against $7,000,000 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase in its ordinary receipts, which greatly exceeded the estimates for the year, and a slight decrease in its expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the Postoffice Department for the past seven fiscal years have increased at an average of over 8 per cent. per annum, while the increase in expenditure for the same period has been but about 5.50 per cent. per annum, and the decrease of the deficiency in the revenues has been at the rate of nearly 2 per cent. per annum.

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it is really to his practical action that we have at this time any effectual naval force at command.

Postoffice Department.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the excess of expenditures, excluding expenditures on account of previous years, and receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, to be $4,151,983 66. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are $36,729,432 43. The estimated revenue for the same period is $30,-645,165.00, leaving the estimated excess of expenditures to be appropriated as a deficiency of $6,078,267.43.

The Postmaster General, like his predecessors, is convinced that a change in the basis of adjusting the salaries of postmasters of the fourth class is necessary for the good of the service as well as for the interest of the Government, and urgently recommends that the compensation of the class of postmasters above mentioned be based on the business of their respective offices, as ascertained from the sworn returns to the Auditor's concerned. A few postmasters in the Southern States have expressed great apprehension for their personal safety on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public, lest it should result in the loss of their lives. No other testimony of interference has been submitted, except in the case of the mail messenger at Spartanburg, in South Carolina, who reported that he was fired upon and severely injured by a white in charge of the mails on account of his political affiliations. An assistant superintendent of the railway mail service investigated this case, and reported that the messenger had exaggerated the matter. A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency of this department during the last fiscal year was reduced to $4,081,018.18, against $7,000,000 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase in its ordinary receipts, which greatly exceeded the estimates for the year, and a slight decrease in its expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the Postoffice Department for the past seven fiscal years have increased at an average of over 8 per cent. per annum, while the increase in expenditure

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time-Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1876. }

We have no special report, different from that of yesterday, to make of finances at the present. The banks have an ample supply of funds, are careful as to the paper they receive, reasonable in rates, and their money is not largely in demand. This demand will probably decrease as the month progresses, as December is usually a hard month. A few days will take away much of the uncertainty that now surrounds the Presidential issue, and this may impart confidence to trade.

OUR IRON TRADE.

English iron manufacturers are complaining of American competition. We are putting axle frames and pulleys into the Staffordshire market and underselling the home manufacturer, and in Canada we have already appropriated a considerable part of the Birmingham trade. While we are doing this, we are refraining from purchasing English iron as formerly. For the first ten months of this year we have taken but 216 tons of railroad iron, against 17,711 tons during the same months last year, and in other lines of iron goods we have reduced our purchases from ten to thirty per cent. The English iron manufacturers who are awaiting a revival of the American trade to start their furnaces and mills are very likely to be disappointed. It certainly cannot be claimed that free trade in this country has brought about this state of affairs.

How great the change has been, in this matter, we do not realize until we compare the figures. In the year ending June 30, 1869—we go back that distance that we may see more clearly the relative positions—our imports were valued at $437,314,255, and our exports $439,134,529. The imports, in all cases, are on a gold valuation and the exports partly gold and partly currency. The improvement in our position has mainly been made during the present year. During the nine months ending September 30 we have exported merchandise valued at $455,429,275, as compared with $402,158,849 for the corresponding period last year. During the same period we have imported goods to the value of $330,231,159, against $308,123,821 for the same months last year. In other words our exports have increased, for these nine months $54,270,426, while our imports have decreased $67,892,662. If we compare the merchandise accounts only, we find that the world owes us a balance, on the trade of the first nine months of this year, of $125,198,116. We must not forget, however, our interest account, which is no trifling item. Even with this added to our balance due us is a very pleasant little sum. The gold which is now coming to this country is what is due in settlement of this account.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	108¾	5-20's 1863-coupons	116½
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	116½	10-40's	112¾
" 1868	109½	Currency 6's	125
" 1865 new	112¾	New 5 per cents	111½
5-20's 1867	115¾	10-40's coupons	113

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	33
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	95
L. S.	71	Toledo & Wabash	7
C. C. & I. C.	33	Harlem	138
Pitts. Fort Wayne	93¾	Adams Express	95
Do. Pref	92¾	American Express	56¾
Michigan Southern	86½	U. S. Express	60
Do. Central	80¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	82
Northwestern com	34¾	Quicksilver	14
Do. Pref	82¾	Fort Wayne	101½
Rock Island	104¾	Maryland & St. Jos.	10
Cleve. & Pitts.	88½	Panama	125
Pacific Mail	24¾	Iron Mountain	9
Western Union	91¾	N. J. Central	91¾
Delaware, L. & W.	71¾		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(A) 45½	Cen. Trans(A)	40¾
Reading (A)	26¾	Empire do. (A)	39
C. Cos. of N. J.	(B) 139	A. V. R. R.	79 (B) 104
Old Creek (A)	33½	P. C. & St. L.	74 (A)
Lehigh Valley (A)	47¾	N. Pacific bonds	(A) 14

NEW YORK, December 5, 1876.

Money was active at 3½@6; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $539,000. The customs receipts were $168,000. The clearings were $80,000,000. Sterling was steady at 482@484. Gold was weak, opening at 108¾ and closing at 108 1-8. The carrying rates were 3 to 5. Loans were also made flat. Governments were quiet. Railroad bonds were dull and firm. State securities were neglected. Stocks were dull, though prices are somewhat improved, notably Delaware & Hudson shares and Western roads, and in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The transactions were 63,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Western Union, 3,000 Northwests, 4,000 St. Pauls, 21,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 5,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupon, 1881, 116½; 5-20s '65, 109¾; 5-20s new, 112½; 5-20s '67, 115½; do '68, 116½; 10-40s, 112¾; do. coupons, 113; new 5s, 112½; new 4½, 109½; currency 6s, 120½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 42; do new, 43½; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 29; Missouri 6s, 105½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 73½; Quicksilver, 14½; do. preferred, 30; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 4; do. preferred, 9½; Adams Express, 105; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 55; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 138; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 45½; Panama, 120; Union Pacific, 58; Lake Shore, 56; Illinois Central, 71; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern, 34½; do. preferred, 80; C. C. C. & I., 36; New Jersey Central, 54½; Rock Island, 100½; St. Paul, 20½; do. preferred, 52½; Toledo & Wabash, 7; do. preferred, 8½; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 71½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 13; Hannibal & St. Joe, 13; Central Pacific, 109; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 100; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 96¼.

LONDON, December 5.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to the United States is $50,000. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is $43,000. Consols, 93 11-32; 5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 109½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 16.

PARIS, December 5.—Rentes, 103f 95c.

FRANKFORT, December 5.—U. S. new 5s, 100½.

BERLIN, December 5.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 3,453,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, December 5, 1876. }

The leading merchandise markets continue very quiet, and, in a general way, present nothing particularly new or important. Those of our merchants handling goods peculiar to the holiday season are doing a fair business, but they are the exception not the rule.

APPLES—There is a fair demand, but no change in prices, which we continue to quote at $1@1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Is coming forward pretty freely, and with a light demand the supply is accumulating; quotable at 6½@6¾ per gallon.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots moving unless at a sacrifice. No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c; No. 2 hurl, 5¾@6; choice green brush that will work up, 5@5½; choice common stalk brush, 5@5½; choice covers and bushes, 3@4; inferior, 1@2; crooked, 2½@3½.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4 cents.

BEANS—Very firm at $1.75 per bushel for prime hand-picked navies. The tendency is to higher prices, as our market is at present the lowest in the country, and with very light stocks it is evident that a further advance in prices must take place.

BUTTER—There is a very fair and increasing demand for prime table Butter, but common grades continue very dull, with a heavy supply. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 23@25c.

CHEESE—Prices Ohio Factory quoted at 14@15c to the wholesale trade, and 1c additional in a jobbing way.

CIDER—Dull; $2,50@3.50 ₱ bbl; barrels included.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $8@10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Are inactive and prices wholly nominal. The export demand has slacked off, and there is a heavy decline noticed in the eastern markets. The local demand is insignificant. Apples cannot be quoted at over 4 to 4½c for prime to choice. Peaches are quiet; prime halves may be quoted at 10 to 12c, with very limited operations. Fancy evaporated Peaches held at 16 to 18c, for choice peeled halves.

EGGS—The market is steady, with a fair demand but prices remain unchanged; fresh, 27@28c. Pickled, 20@22c.

FLOUR—There is a fair local trade, and the market is stronger, but prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $5,50@6,75; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $7@8. Rye flour, $4,25 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues firm, but business, not only here but elsewhere, continues slow. Stock Rio and Santos Coffee, Dec. 1, 1876, at New York, 4,783 bags; at Baltimore, 14,784; at Savannah, 5,269; at Mobile, 3,000; total, 28,846 bags. Afloat and loading for United States, mail advices to Oct. 21st, 150,600 bags; purchased for United States from Oct. 21st to Nov. 29th, 251,409 bags. Total visible supply, 430,784 bags. Sugars quiet and easier in price. N. O. Molasses reported firmer, with an increasing demand.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	14	Standard A	12 a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard B	11¾
Granulated	12 a	Standard Ex C	11¾
Powdered	13 a	Ref. Yellow	10@10¾

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	26½
Prime	23½	Second Grade	25½
Fair	22½	Third Grade	23½
Java	32	Java	36

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55	Inferior	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	65a67c
Prime old crop N. O.	56c
Fair old crop N. O.	46c

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a88
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	40a 75	Scorching	35a75

GRAIN—The receipts of all kinds of grain continue light, but with the exception of Wheat, the supply is equal to the demand, which is also light. For Wheat there is a continued active milling demand, and with light receipts prices are firm and tending upward, although the general position of the Flour does not warrant any advance; good to prime Penna and Ohio red, $1,00@1,02; do. amber, $1,02@1,05. The Oat market is steady but unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40. New Ear Corn in better supply, but in the absence of old prices are fully maintained; 45a48, as to quality and condition; new shelled, on track, 50a53; old do., 53a57c. Rye continues quiet and unchanged; 70a72. Barley continues very dull; good North-western spring, 90@95, lower grades, 75a80.

HAY—Loose quotable at $12@17 per ton from country wagons; baled, on wharf and track, $12 @15.

MILL FEED—The arriva's have been more liberal during the past week and the market is easier in consequence, although there has not been much change in prices. Bran, $12@13; seconds, Shorts and Shipstuffs, $14@16. Chopped Feed, $18@20; Middlings, $20@22, as to quality.

OILS—Linseed remains steady, with a good demand. We quote Procter & Gamble's Oils as follows: Double extra Winter, 92@95; W. Alexander extra do, 82@85; No. 1, 74@76c; No. 2, 58@62. The new make of Miners' oil is lower. P. & G.'s white Winter Solars, 89; yellow do, 84. Carbon, 24@25c.

ONIONS—Are in demand, but quiet and unchanged; $2@2,50 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—There is a good deal of old stock carried over from last week, and it is damaging the sale of fresh; we quote the latter at 10@12c per ₱ for Turkeys and Chickens. Live Chickens 40@50 ₱ pair. Live Turkeys, 75@$1 each.

POTATOES—Market continues firm, and with an increasing demand and a probable suspension of navigation, thereby curtailing the receipts, holders appear confident of still higher prices; we now quote from store at $1@1.10 per bu.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet, although the feeling was if anything a little firmer to-day, under the influence of yesterday's advices from Chicago.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	14	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	10¾
Shoulders Ex S. C	9¾	Do. Hf bbls	11¾
Ex Plain Bacon S. C	12¾	Do. kgs	11¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	90	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tcs	11¾
Bacon Shoulders	8½	Do. ½ bbls	11¾
Short Rib Sides	10	Do. kgs	11¾
Clear Sides	10¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	14
Mess Pork, old	18.00	Do. 5 lb do	13¾
Mess Pork, new	18.00	Do. 5 lb do	13¾
Short Cut do	18.00	Do. 10 lb do	13¾
Ham Sausage	9	Do. 6 lb do	13¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 5¾c city rendered, 6¾c per lb; country, 7½c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, December 5, 1876. }

There was a decidedly firmer feeling to-day in the market for both Crude and Refined, and with more favorable advices from Europe, Antwerp up to 66f, prices were decidedly upward. Crude was quoted at $3,67½@3,70 for United certificates and immediate shipment at $3,77½@3,80. Refined also strong, with an active export demand for spot delivery and prices have still further advanced, New York closing at 28¾@27 on spot, and Philadelphia and Baltimore at 28¾@28½. No change in price to home trade buyers here, but the market is firm at 23c.

Oil Barrels in steady demand but unchanged; $1,20 for countries and $1,30 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.		Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell		Model & w	1,284
O. M. Robinson		J F Bental	161
O. M. Robinson		Palme A & Co	16
S. Craig		Empire o w	287
S. Craig		Palme A & Co	160
Total			2,004

A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Bbls
American Oil Works...Brough, McK. & Co Bal.	138

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O W	Warden F & Co. Phila.	2,126
Gerhart & F	Warden, F & Co	320
J. A. McKee	Warden F & Co	500
Central Refining Co	Central Ref Co	150
Eckhardt & Oxnard	Newbold & Son	32
Warden & O	W. F. Brick	Wilts
Total		3,405

Progress of Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: The receipts of hogs have been quite liberal during the week just closed, notwithstanding the occurrence of a holiday, and the packers have engaged quite actively in slaughtering—the bulk of the arrivals failing to their hands, as shippers were not inclined to purchase to any extent. The weather also has been colder and more favorable for slaughtering and the movement of product, and this has encouraged packers to slightly increase their operations. The demand for product has also been quite urgent and prices have been moderately well sustained on both hogs and products. All prominent packers are largely engaged in the manufacture of meats (mostly contracted for) and lard—the production of pork being rather light. Lard, especially, is for-warded almost as rapidly as manufactured—some parties had to make extra exertion to fill their contracts for November. The quality of the hogs arriving is quite good, but the average weight for the month of November was not quite as large as generally expected, though exceeding the weight during the same month in the past two seasons. The movement of hogs and the average during the month of November (for 3 years) was as follows:

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Received	549,195	491,392	727,407
Shipped	71,218	78,438	202,467
Net supply	497,977	416,955	523,970
Average weight—lbs	282	256.80	246

Taking the weight into consideration, the net supply of hogs during the past month was equal to 569,044 hogs of the average weight of November, 1875, and equal to 435,123 hogs of the average weight of November, 1874. The source of the supply is attracting considerable attention, the receipts of hogs by Eastern railroads being unusually large. The current prices paid in this market have induced shippers in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana to ship their hogs here—in some instances forwarding them through quite large interior packing points. The receipts of hogs by Eastern railroads during the month of November, for two years, was as follows:

	1876.	1875.
Baltimore and Ohio	9,544	1,191
Pittsburgh and Cincinnati	44,160	11,352
Lake Shore and M. Southern	39,505	6,445
Mich gan Central	21,043	5,322
Chicago, P. W. and Chicago	12,345	2,899
Total	87,949	29,209
Increase	58,740	

At other large packing points slaughtering is progressing moderately. At Cincinnati the receipts of hogs show a decrease as compared with last season, though the quality is reported better. At Louisville the number of hogs slaughtered is about equal to that of last season to date, but all the houses are not engaged, some parties deeming the price of hogs too high for safe investment to carry product through the summer for the jobbing trade. At St. Louis the receipts of hogs have been quite liberal, the increased production in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska giving packers a better supply, and the slaughtering shows an increase as compared with last season. At Indianapolis slaughtering is progressing regularly at about an average of 3,000 hogs daily, though the packing is considerably behind that of last season to date. At Milwaukee packers are doing a fair business, and the aggregate slaughtering varies little from that of the corresponding time last season. At Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Keokuk, Peoria, Springfield, Quincy, Cleveland and Detroit packers are doing a moderate business, although the last two named are probably the only points exceeding last year's business.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, December 5, 1876.

FLOUR—Very firm, and holders are asking higher rates.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,18¾a1,18⅝ cash; $1,19¾ January; $1,21¾ February; No. 3 $1,09¾; rejected 95¾c. Corn unsettled, but generally higher; 45½c cash; 45c December; 44¾c January. Oats in fair demand; 34¼c cash; 34½c January. Rye firm; 72½c cash; 73c January. Barley: holders firm; 68¼c cash; 70c February.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, firm and higher; $16,15a16,20 cash; $16,22½a16,25 January; $16,45 bid, February. Lard active, and a shade higher; $10 cash; $10,02½ @10,05 January; $10,15a10,17½ February. Bulk meats dull.

WHISKY—$1,06.

On call board wheat closed easier; $1,19¾ January; $1,21 February. Corn 45c cash; 44¾c January. Oats ½c lower. Pork unchanged. Lard 2½c higher.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Flour in fair demand; receipts 21,000 bbls, superfine western and State $5,10a5,40; common to good $5,50a5,60; good to choice $5,65a5,70; white wheat extra $5,80a8,00; extra Ohio $5,70a 7,00; St. Louis $5,55a8,25. Rye flour firm at $4,25a5,20. Corn meal steady, western $2,75a3,10. Wheat unsettled; receipts 169,000 bushels; rejected spring $1,16¾a1,17; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,34 1-2a1,36; ungraded old $1,22; white Kansas $1,40. Rye quiet; western 82a85c; State 91a95c. Barley heavy; No. 1 Canada $1,15. Malt firm. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 32,000 bushels; western mixed ungraded 54¼a56c; mixed no grade new 54c. Oats less active and unchanged; receipts 36,000 bushels. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; jobbing 16 1-2a20 1-2c. Sugar, molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum: demand moderate; crude 14c; refined 27c; cases 38 1-2c. Rosin quiet and firm. Turpentine firmer at 39 1-2c. Eggs quiet; western 28a29 1-2c. Pork dull at $16,87 1-2. Beef unchanged. Lard dull; city middles 9¾@9¾c; do western 9¾c. Lard: prime steam $10,30a10,35. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,09.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 5. — Cotton quiet and steady; 11¾c. Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat scarce; red $1,28a1,35. Corn scarce and firm; car 42a 44c; shelled 43a45c. Oats quiet, but steady, at 30a38c. Rye quiet at 75c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $16. Lard quiet; steam $9,90a9,95; kettle $10,50a10,62½. Bulk meats quiet and steady; 6a8a 8¼a8¾c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Green meats firm; shoulders 5¾a5¾c; short ribs $7,85a7,67½; hams, 16 lbs. average, 8¾. Whisky in good demand and at full prices; $1,05. Butter quiet and steady.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 5.—Refined petroleum 20¾d.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—Cotton steadier at 6 7-16a6¾d; sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 4,000. Breadstuffs strong. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 2,400 qrs.; American 9,000. Californian white wheat average 10s 10dalls 1d; Club 11s 1dal1s 2d; red western spring 9s 7da10s 5d; winter 10s a10s 3d. Corn 37s. Flour 23s2 5s. Oats 3s3¾s. Barley 31s. Pork 70s. Clover seed 50s55s. Refined petroleum 19¾a20d; spirits 11d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—Petroleum better request; refined 26½c; crude 16¼a16½c. Clover seed quiet. Flour steady; Minnesota family $6,25a6,60. Wheat: prime scarce; amber $1,45a1,46; white $1,40 a1,50. Rye quiet; 78a80c. Corn: old scarce; new freely offered; yellow old 60c; new 52a 56c. Oats steady; unassorted black 31a33c. Whisky: western $1,10. Butter unchanged. Cheese dull; western 13a14c. Eggs: western fresh 29a31c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—Cotton unchanged. Flour: fall extras active and somewhat unsettled; single and double extra from $4,75a5,75. Wheat active; No. 2 red fall $1,32. Corn steady at 44c. Oats firm; No. 2 32c. Rye quiet at 85c. Barley quiet; prime to fancy Minnesota 70a$1,10. Whisky quiet at $1,06. Pork dull at $16. Lard firm at $9,87½a9,92½. Bulk meats: car lots 10 to 15 days old, 5, 8a8¼c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 5.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat closed active; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,23¼; No. 2 $1,20; No. 3 $1,11. Corn quiet; No. 2 45c. Oats firm; No. 2 33½c. Rye quiet at 80c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring cash 78c; No. 3 44a44½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—Cotton: in fair demand; 11¾c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat: firm. Corn dull; white 44a45c; mixed 42c. Rye quiet; 70a75c. Oats quiet; white 36c; mixed 34c. Pork: $16,50. Bulk meats 6¾a8¾a8¾c. Bacon nominal. Lard dull. Whisky quiet; $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 5. — Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1,29; No. 1 white Michigan $1,36; amber $1,38; No. 3 red $1,25; No. 2 amber Illinois $1,38. Corn steady; high mixed 50c; new 46½c; damaged new 42c. Oats steady; white 40c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 5.—Wheat: light inquiry; no sales reported; holders firm at yesterday's rate. Corn quiet; car lots No. 2 mixed western 53c. Oats quiet. Rye firmer; asking 85c. Barley neglected.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,40; No. 1 white Michigan $1,50; extra white Michigan $1,55. Corn unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 5.—Cotton steady at 11¾c; sales 1,700 bales; receipts 2,600; shipments 1,100. Others unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 5.—Flour: demand steady. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand; choice grades scarce.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5. — Corn firm; 55a56c. Sugar quiet; common to good common 7a7¼c; fair to fully fair 7¾a8¼c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 5.—Petroleum: s. w. 110 test 24½c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, December 5.—Spirits turpentine firm at 37c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 5.—Cattle: receipts 1,108 head; total for the week 7,140 head; market moderately active for good grades; the supply of common stock is far in excess of the demand; prices 10c to 15c off compared with last week on good, ¼c off on butchers cattle, and ½c to ¾c off on common. Sheep and lambs: receipts 200 head, 1604 for the week 1,600; market fairly active for good at an advance of 15c to 20c over last week; common weak at last week's rates. Hogs: receipts 1,400 head, total for the week 10,550; market active and strong; Yorkers $5,75a5,85; extra $5,90; heavy hogs $5,60a6; common light and heavy $4,75a5,25; only a few common left in yards.

CHICAGO, December 5.—Cattle: receipts 3,800 head; shipments 400; market dull; few sales; prime $5,55; others nominal. Hogs: receipts 30,000 head; shipments 600; market dull; buyers and sellers apart; light $5,70a5,75; good to extra prime $5,80a5,15. Sheep: receipts 1,850 head; fairly active; 25a35c higher; common to good fat $4,65a5,25.

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—Hogs dull, fair to good packing $5,65a5,80; choice to extra $5,85a6,10. Cattle: little doing; prices unchanged.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Hogs dull, weak and lower; common $5a5,30; fair to good light $5,40a5,65; heavy $5,80a5,90; large number unsold.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 5. — Hogs quiet at $5,50a5,65.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Cotton firm at 12 1-16a12¾c; futures closed quiet; December 12 1-8a12 5-32c; January 12 1-4c; February 12 11-32a12 7-16c; March 12 19-32a 12 5-8c.

SAVANNAH, December 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼c; net receipts 3,129 bales; gross 3,132; sales 3,400; exports to Great Britain 1,007; channel 2,500; coastwise 251.

GALVESTON, December 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾c; net receipts 2,963 bales; sales 1,440; exports coastwise 2,729.

CHARLESTON December 5.—Cotton in good demand and steady; middlings 11¾a 11¾c; net receipts 3,931 bales; sales 3,500; exports to Great Britain 102.

MOBILE, December 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼c; net receipts 3,194 bales; sales 2,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The trade movement continues slow with commission houses and jobbers. Cotton goods are in strictly moderate demand, but best makes are steadily held by agents. Prints are in fair request. Ginghams are dull, but unchanged. Worsted coatings and fancy cassimeres are in moderate demand by clothiers.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—100 bbls flour, Peabody, H & Co; 100 do, Shomaker & Co; 16 do molasses, Ommert & Co; 100 bbls flour, Bros; 10 do, J T Colvin; 18 do, Knox & O; 11 bxs candles, S M Cummings; 2 do bacon, F Seiler; 25 bbls hominy, Carter Bros; 1 case dry goods, J Horner; 3 bxs rags, 1 do beans, 6 bbls butter, 5 bbls poultry, 1 ox feathers, J H Hallet; 10 bbls apples, 1 do hides, J G Brant; 1 bbl dried apples, 1 do eggs, J Kies; 2 do, 25 pkgs butter, Head, C & Co; 15 bbls sugar, Arbuckles & Co; 200 bbls paper, McMillan & Co; 1 case machinery, Moss S M Co; 1 bx meat, W O Crawford; 2 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 44 bxs chimneys, J Lindsey; 1 cases 3 tobacco, M Heyl; 5 do, 5 do, Wise Miller, F & Co; 66 bbls h nuts, McAllister, G & Co; 5 bbls willows, G Emerson; 11 bbls c oal, T R Kerr; 23 bxs candles, 22 bf do, B Horner; 25 kgs lead 5 bf bbls do 5 tes bacon, W B Hays; 11 bgs feathers, G W Mattes; 21 pkgs tobacco, Curry & M.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—2 cases ware, M W Sackett & Co; 3 do, L S Layton; 160 bags wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 52 bbls oil, Palmer A & Co; 50 do, Kangley & D; 15 do, B Tripp; 1 car lumber, W Scott; 1 do b hdls, R Dickey; 2 boxes mdse, G A Kelly; 25 bxs cheese, 2 bbls o meal, P Schlegel; 16 bbls annds, Rothman & P; 1 bxs frames J Lockhart; 3 bxs soap, J A Thompson; 2 do mdse, S A Clark; 15 bdls paper, A C Bakewell; 362 do, A McClure; 85 bbls oats, J McAllister; 1 lot 3 al pples, 2 pkgs butter, J H Loh; 4 do, 3 bbls eggs, P Duff & Son; 12 bbls beans, Head, C & Co, 16 tgs c seed, A Kirkpatrick; 141 sacks oats, John Haas; 2 bbls butter 5 cases eggs, Head & McE; 1 bbls do 4 kgs butter, J Pettis; 7 bbls o meal, Jenkins Bro; 36 bales hay 93 bgs corn, McBane & A; 3 pkgs butter, A Barnets.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—18 pkgs butter, Hogle, M & C; 10 bxs hams, Shomaker & Co; 28 pkgs g ware, Gallinger & Co; 19 bxs beans, Bricker & Co; 2 pkgs tobacco, T J Wallace; 32 bbls butter, J F Bradshaw; 38 bbls paper, McElroy & Co; 2 bbls cheese, E Kleinhlum; 1 bbl flour, J H Ortman; 1 roll leather, W B Junker; 10 bbls flour, McAllister & L; 5 do 30 bbls meal, S S Marrin.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—[C—] car ice Chas L; 1 Co; 3 do bay, O H Allerton; 23 do coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 75 do coal, W Y & G Co; 21 do, Sable Coal Co; 1 do lime, W J Baughman; 1 do acid, Pgh A Wks; 2 g holes, W Placous; 2 do oil, Loomis & C; 3 d hogs, J Hoffman; 15 bgs corn, 11 do oats, 1 b hide, Seibert & R; 1 kg a butter, J Stacy; 3 bls wool, Elwood & McC; 1 do b flour, Kerr, & K; 1 bgg t ware, A Bradley.

BECKETT'S AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 car oats, Elwood & McC; 1 do, J G Miller; 1 do wheat, J H Loh; 2 do, Hitchcock, McC & Co.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W g Hammond	2	Lewis G & F Co	5
Total			5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co	8	S. B. A & Co	5
Miller M & P	1		
Total			14

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Brown & Co	4	S. B. A & Co	8
Miller M & P	1		
Total			13

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

P D Nicola	1	J Painter	5
W Clark	1	Nimick & Co	2
Byers McC & Co	5		
Total			14

NOTICE.—THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

DOMINICK HIMMEN, President.

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 19, 1876. k61

D. HIMMEN, Prest. J. CALLERY, V. Prest
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

CITY SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Chartered under the Banking Law of the State of Pennsylvania.)

Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Successors to CITY NATIONAL BANK. k62

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening by the marks was 3 feet 1 inch, and falling. Clear and cold. Business at the landing was very quiet yesterday.

THE Three Lights is laid up at Cincinnati.

THE Carrie Brooks departed for Zanesville on time.

THE little Frank Willard has entered the New Orleans and Red River trade.

THE wharfage receipts at Portsmouth for the month of November were $550 68.

THE Jno. L. Rhoads, at last accounts, was safely moored just below the mouth of the Des Peres.

THE Iron Mountain of Gray's Iron Line, is announced for New Orleans and intermediate points forthwith.

THE Fannie Moore, Capt. Woodburn's boat, is now running in the Bayou Teche, with A. Smith in command.

THE John L. Rhoads is lying at the bank, 25 miles below St. Louis, and will not get up till the weather moderates.

THE towboats Mary Ann, James A. Blackmore, Hornet No. 2 and Coal City have arrived, and the Diamond was due last night.

THE Jas. Howard has 300 tons for the Ohio river, which she will reship at Memphis. She cut rates to get it, at least so says the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

A FIGHT on a towboat broke the Express loose at Wheeling on Sunday night, the swells causing the steamer to pull up the ring-bolt which she was fastened to.

THE Emma Graham, Captain John Thornburg, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly on time, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

A PICTURE of Miss Florence Meyer, life size, has been presented to the steamer of that name by the young lady's father, Mr. Gabe Meyer. King White made the presentation speech.

THE A. C. Donnally left Cincinnati for New Orleans Saturday, with 40 cabin passengers and 600 tons of freight, and had large engagements below. Pilots, John Maidridge and Joseph Purcell.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* (2d) says: Claycomb's flatboat, with a mixed coasting cargo, from Rome, Ibd., is anchored over on the bar, opposite the city. It proceeds below for a market in a day or two.

CAPT. H. H. DAVIS has purchased the interest of the late Capt. E. K. Y. Batchelor in the Walnut street House, Cincinnati, and will take charge. Captain Charles Regnier remains in charge of the office.

CAPT. Strickleit, of the steamer Carrie, has contracted with Capt. Shearer to build him a new steamer to take the Carrie's place. The new vessel will be 180 feet long, 32 feet beam and 3 feet 6 inches hold. She will be built at Concord, Ky.

THE supply of coal in the Memphis market is reduced to small proportions, and dealers begin to fear that the present stage of water and the weather will shut them out. Efforts are making to get several tows down from the Lower Ohio to replenish the stock there.

THE Davenport *Gazette*, Saturday: The running ice, which was very heavy, sent the ferry-boat to her winter quarter below Smoky Point, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. She didn't do that last year at all in December. The weather was delightful nearly all the time of the first three weeks in December, 1875.

A CAIRO dispatch, under date of 3d, says: The Mollie Moore is

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are warm and clear or fair weather during the day, with southwest winds and falling barometer.

Dying.

Hon. Thomas Steele, late Collector of Customs at this port, and who resigned on account of failing health, was believed to be dying last evening. He expressed the opinion that he could not live twenty-four hours

Masonic Election.

At the regular meeting for election of officers, McKinley Lodge 318, A. Y. M., held at the hall in Allegheny last night, the following were chosen: Charles Dallinger, W. M.; B. F. Horner, S. W.; John A. Myler, J. W.; Nathan Graham, Treasurer; Geo. C. Johnstone, Secretary; Trustees, Messrs. Alfred Slack, John K. Brown, Jos. H. Elton.

Monongahela Wharf.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee met yesterday afternoon. The wharf master reported receipts for November for the North Side wharf, $700.00; expenditures, $443.33. South Side wharf receipts $261.00; expenditures $59 83.

The bill of the Jones' Ferry Company for dredging the channel was laid over.

An abatement of $12.50 per month during December, January and February, was allowed Messrs. S. R. & J. W. Patterson. Adjourned.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Last night about half past eight o'clock a man entered a private hall way in the house at the corner of Chestnut and Pike streets, Allegheny, and walked up the stairs. At the head of the stairs he was met by the lady who resides in the house, whereupon he reached out his hand to shake hands, but fell backwards down the stairs, striking his head against the floor. Dr. Ritchie was at once summoned, but he gave it as his opinion that the man was dying from concussion of the brain, caused by the fall. On examining his clothing a promissory note drawn by Joseph Swartz in favor of John H. Kirschner, was found, and it is supposed the latter is the name of the injured man. He is about 70 years of age. It is not known where he resides.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man Frightfully Mangled in the Try Street Tunnel.

Last night about 10 o'clock a man, thirty years of age, was found lying on the railroad track, at the Try street mouth of the Panhandle railroad tunnel. How long he had been lying there is not known. He was terribly mangled, his right leg being nearly cut off, and other parts of his body horribly cut up and bruised. At first it was thought he was dead, but upon being removed to the station, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, he revived sufficiently to say that his name was West Crawford, from McKeesport. Dr. W. S. Purviance was called and had him removed to the West Penn Hospital, where his leg was amputated.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Maggie Mitchell opened an engagement of three weeks at the Opera House Monday night, with the "Cricket," which was repeated last evening, and will be every evening this week and at Wednesday and Saturday matinees. The cast is a strong one throughout, and Maggie's old admirers will find the same sprightly vivacious Panchon of years ago.

Library Hall.

The Troubadours, one of the best comic opera companies traveling, are holding the boards at Library Hall this week, and we are pleased to say, are drawing better houses than any attractions that have preceded them. The company comprises some of the best talent in the country, and their operas are the best music, consequently their entertainments are always enjoyable.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Action on Various Ordinances Resolutions, &c.

The Street Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening, Mr. W. W. Nesbit presiding, in the absence of Chairman Thompson.

The following pay-rolls for November, were approved: First district, $1,703.52; Second district, $1,735.71; Third district, $1,066.70; Fifth district, $785.86; Sixth district, $1,001.07; Seventh district, $1,145.12; Engineer's pay-roll, $725.66; Viewers, $378; special for street lamp signs, $134.75.

A resolution was passed authorizing the contractor on the Sixth street bridge approach to erect sheds to protect the stone cutters from the inclement winter weather.

Street crossings were ordered to be put down at the following points: Corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street; on Butler street, at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets; corner of Forty-fifth and Hatfield streets; corner of Main and Butler streets; Butler street and Locust alley; Carson and Sixth streets, South Side; on Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, at the engine house.

The matter of an approach on Laurel avenue to Thirty-third street was referred to a sub-committee in conjunction with the City Engineer, with power to act. The same committee and Engineer were given power to act in regard to building a box sewer on Fifty-fifth street at the expense of the city.

The following ordinances were ordered to be presented to Councils with an affirmative recommendation: Board walk on Crescent street; Tenth and Seventeenth wards—opening Mary street; paving and curbing Bluff street from Marion to Shingiss street; granting Joseph Keeling & Co. right to use a small engine on Twenty-first street, South Side; board walk on Manor street; P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. crossing; opening Woodville avenue, from Washington avenue to Shalersville.

Petitions for location, and remonstrance against location, and remonstrance against opening of Forbes street extension were read, received and filed.

A resolution for broken stone on Washington avenue, Thirty-first ward, was passed.

Assessments were approved on the improvements done on Fort street, Shingiss street, Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Liberty streets, and Liberty street, from Liberty avenue to Thirty-fourth street, The assessment on Locust street was referred to the City Attorney and City Engineer.

Mr. Duff presented a resolution instructing Street Commissioners to compel all property holders, using water runs on streets, to keep the gutters open in front of their property so as to prevent ice from forming on the streets. Passed.

The contract for grading and paving Union alley was let to Mr. J. J. Booth. Adjourned.

INCINERATION.

Arrival of the Body of the Defunct Baron from New York—Who Accompanied the Remains.

The body of the defunct Baron DePalm, which is to be resolved into its simple elements by incineration at Washington, this morning, arrived in this city from New York yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock, on the Cincinnati Express, and at the Union Depot the box containing the body was transferred to the Washington accommodation train. On the second section of the express came those who were in charge of and accompanying the remains to Washington, to witness the process through which the body is to pass. They consisted of Col. Henry S. Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society; August Buckhorst, the Society Undertaker; Madame H. P. Blanskey, Secretary, and Mr. H. J. Newton and wife, and M. D. Evans, of Philadelphia, members of the Society. Messrs. Olcott and Newton are also the executors of the will of the dead Baron.

The following journalists accompanied the party: Drysdale, of the Philadelphia *Times*; McKenna, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; Albert Pulitzer, of the New York *Herald*; Arthur Pember, of the New York *Times*; Ford, of the New York *Sun*; J. B. Stillson, of the New York *World*.

After taking breakfast at the Union Depot Hotel, the party being joined by a number of others from this city took passage on the accommodation train for Washington, at which place the train arrived at 11 o'clock A. M., where the hearse was in waiting in which the remains were conveyed to the crematory.

A number of gentlemen of a scientific turn of mind, and representatives from all the daily papers left the city on the train last evening for Washington, for the purpose of witnessing the cremation, which takes place this morning. According to agreement the body is to be placed in the furnace at 8 o'clock and it is thought that it will take four hours at least to resolve it to its simple elements. In the afternoon a meeting will be held in the Court House, where the subject of incineration will be fully discussed by scientific and learned men, some of whom we are informed, will oppose it as an innovation on the established Christian customs while others will advocate it. The GAZETTE has a representative at Washington and will give its readers a full report of the proceedings to-morrow.

French Bread.

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hathaway, Petrolia, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs families $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship the bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.

Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. Circuit Court.

JUDGES MCKENNAN AND KETCHAM.

In the case of Maxwell, assignee, vs. Barnhart, reported yesterday, by agreement of the parties the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,-315.00.

C. B. Willey vs. Kim & Lang, previously reported, Court adjourned at the close of the evidence to permit the jury to view the property in controversy, and the charge of the Court will be delivered this morning.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

John D. McCaleb, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Assignee's return to order of October 10th, for sale of certain real estate, confirmed absolutely and assignee directed to execute and deliver deeds for the same.

H. A. Null, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Assignee's return to order of October 10th, for sale of certain real estate, presented and approved and alias order granted. And on application of the assignee the Iron City National Bank was appointed a depository for the fund in this case. Petition for discharge filed, and order for final examination on the 29th inst.

Charles H. Armstrong & Son, debtors, Pittsburgh. Composition proceedings confirmed.

Albert Tomlinson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Bankrupt having failed to comply with his composition, a meeting of creditors ordered to consider a new proposition.

Wm. R. Hamilton & Sons vs. Red Bank Mining Co., Clarion county. Bankruptcy proceedings discontinued.

Orsamus Byers, debtor, Mercer county. Composition confirmed.

Alex. Greenawald, debtor, Allegheny City. Debtor ordered to file full list of creditors.

Thomas D. Adams, bankrupt, Venango county. Order for sale of personal property.

De Groff, Kunkle & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Argument on motion for injunction against Isaac Irwin fixed for 16th inst.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Hearing on exceptions to the Register's report distributing liens continued to the 18th inst.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Catharine Paul presented a petition for the benefit of the act allowing married women their separate earnings, which was granted.

The case of Jacob H. Walter vs. P. H. Lauffman & Bro., is still on trial before Judge Collier.

J. M. Larimer et al. vs. John M. Kirkpatrick et ux. et al. Non suit entered.

Robert Pollock and wife vs. Annie Fordhamm; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $4.15.

John Stacey vs. Samuel McQuiggan. Motion for a new trial.

N. Whiting and D. L. Henry, partners as Whiting & Co. vs. A. R. Sarver; action in replevin. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Same plaintiffs vs. Bennett Lake; also an action in replevin. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

The case of William Dorow vs. S. M. Brinton, which was taken up several days ago, is still on trial before Judge White.

The jury is out in the case of W. S. Weir & Co. vs. the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company.

Ford and W. M. Faber for use of Thomas J. Ford vs. Henry Brown; *sci. fa.* on a mortgage. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

W. W. Patrick vs. John Jennings. Referred to arbitrators, consisting of John H. Bailey, Jacob Slagle and James Hall.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Mulrahan, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Frank Loesken. Verdict of not guilty, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. James P. Bailey, indicted for fornication and bastardy; *nolle prossed* upon payment of costs by defendant, the prosecutrix, Jennie Haaslet, consenting.

Commonwealth vs. Ida Bell McDonald, *alias* Sarah McManus, defendant pleaded *nolo contendere* to the charge of larceny, and receiving stolen goods, and was fined 6¼ cents and costs and sent to the Workhouse for one year. The prisoner was charged with having stolen from the Rev. J. S. Wrightmore's residence a silk dress, a set of bracelets and some other articles of wearing apparel and jewelry.

In another case against the same defendant, charged with larceny by bailee on oath of David Cowley, the prisoner was tried and found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. In this case the sentence was six months to the Workhouse.

Commonwealth vs. David Cowley, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of William Tenant. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

Commonwealth vs. G. Tomlinson, charged with selling liquor without a license, on oath of Clemence Kreuter. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

Owen McNulty, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Patrick Connors, defendant pleaded *nolo contendere.*

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Chas McClure,	Lewis Krim et al.,
James B. Faber,	Frank Shay, (2)
J. G. Clark,	John Morgan,
Chas. Wilson,	David Morgan,
Wm. Lewis et al.,	Owen McNulty,
Joseph Cuneo,	Jacob Glenn,
John Haley,	Frank Flannegan,
Henry Lanpher,	Adolph Loechner.
Wm. Roan,	

Court Brevities.

A BILL in equity was filed in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday by Samuel H. Hartman against the Tradesman's National Bank of Pittsburgh, C. Zug, and the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Gas Coal and Coke Co., to recover possession of certain stock of the Gas, Coal and Coke Co. defendant. He alleges that Zug became his bondsman as guardian of the minor children of Alex. Mitchell in the sum of $30,000 and required collateral security; that he (complainant) gave Zug as security, certain certificates of stock in the company above named representing one hundred and fifty-six shares; that he now learns that said certificates are held by the Tradesman's National Bank, and are advertised for sale. Preliminary injunction granted restraining the bank from selling the stock until further order of Court, and complainant required to give bond in $5,000 to indemnify the bank against loss, &c.

A FINAL order was made in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday in the matter of the two new wards in Allegheny City. One of these, the Twelfth, is a part of the Seventh, and the other, the Thirteenth, is made up from the Seventh and Eighth wards.

THE Supreme Court of the State commenced during its session of six weeks in this city stationery to the amount of $151.05 as per bill rendered and paid. Following are a few of the articles charged in the bill: Thirty-six yards and seven spools of red tape, nine pints of ink, six and a half gross of steel pens, one box and one-half dozen quill pens and ten-twelfths of a dozen rubber pens, also four and a half dozen lead pencils.

AN order was issued yesterday by the Judges of the Common Pleas Courts directing the Jury Commissioners to select thirty-five hundred "sober, intelligent and judicious persons" to serve as jurors in the several Courts of the county for the ensuing year. They especially enjoin upon the Commissioners that in making the selections the qualifications of jurors as prescribed by the act of Assembly be observed.

The Turkish Bath for Ladies.

Chas. H. Shepard, M. D., of Brooklyn, says: "Ladies who have not tried it can have no conception of the enhancement of their personal charms consequent upon the frequent use of the Turkish bath. The sweet fragrance from a perfectly clean and healthy person is by far superior to the finest perfume ever invented. The bath is destined to prove a great boon to ladies, inasmuch as they have more leisure for such purposes and more generally lead an indoor and sedentary life, and thus suffer the ills resulting from an impaired circulation, which this form of bath is peculiarly qualified to remedy." The establishment at 80 Diamond street claims the merit of *good ventilation, cleanliness and thoroughly competent attendants. Try one bath* and you will take more.

Holidays—1876.

The buying of holiday gifts has already commenced, and parties in search of these articles should not overlook the closing out sale by G. S. Graham of the stock of watches, jewelry &c., at 123 Fifth avenue. Jewelry of the best qualities is selling dirt cheap at this sale, and those who fail to attend must lose the bargains.

Swan Mills.

What shall we do to sweeten our breath? To keep our teeth from decay and death? What shall we do to harden our gums? To drive off tartar and scurf when it comes? What shall we do? Now really you won't Do anything, but SOZO DONT.

Misses' Cloaks,

Rough and Smooth Cloths, for all ages, at reduced prices.

JOSEPH HORNE & Co.,
Penn avenue.

Swan Mills.

Who is Elected?

That is one of the things no man can find out, but every man in the city, old or young, can get the best and cheapest suit to order at the fashionable merchant tailoring house of Bleakly & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street.

Dolls! Dolls!! Dolls!!!

We have over one hundred varieties, together with a large assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods at wholesale and retail. Don't forget the place and number. J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

Swan Mills.

Joseph Horne & Co.

Have opened another lot of Ladies' Cloaks in Matalasse, Beaver and Rough Cloths.

Swan Mills.

SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

Meeting of the Allegheny Board Last Night—The Allegheny Trust Company Money—Proposition to Reduce the Number of Members of the Board, &c., &c.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny met last evening in Common Council Chamber. Mr. John E. Parke in the chair.

After calling the roll, the minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Stewart, of the Fifth ward Board, reported the recommendation of Miss Emma Wilson and Miss Anna J. Mehaffey, as primary teachers, one to fill a vacancy and one additional. Elected.

The Seventh ward reported the nomination of Mamie R. Maxwell, Lizzie J. Phipps and Jennie McElwee as additional teachers. Elected.

Mr. Benney, from the Library Committee, reported bills amounting to $107.90. Approved and ordered paid. Number of books issued in October, 3,473; purchased, 11. Number issued in November, 3,881; purchased, 95; donated, 1. Report approved.

Mr. Stewart, of the Finance Committee, submitted a report of the proposition of the Allegheny Trust Company to pay its indebtedness in four equal installments in two, four, six and eight months without interest. The committee recommended the acceptance of the proposition.

The committee also reported in reference to the case against Collector Bailey's bondsmen. Messrs. Bayne and Magee, the attorneys of the Board, report that the case will be reached at an early day.

Mr. Dickson, County Superintendent, asked for instructions in reference to the claim of the board against Isaac Stewart, collector in the Fifth ward, for $682.75. The committee were instructed, if in their judgment they deem it necessary, to employ an attorney to prosecute the case against Mr. Stewart's bondsmen.

The recommendation in reference to the Allegheny Trust Company was adopted with an amendment by Alderman Smith, that the endorsers on the notes be notrelieved until the notes are paid. The Board was well satisfied with the arrangement for the payment of the amount.

Mr. Beilstein, of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, which had under consideration the proposition to reduce the number of members of the Board, reported favorably upon the reduction. As there is nothing in the statutes providing for a reduction, the draft of the following act was submitted, with a recommendation that its passage by the General Assembly be petitioned for by the Board:

SEC. 1. *Be it Enacted, &c.*, That in all cities of the third class in this Commonwealth the Board of School Controllers shall consist of three members of each local Board of School Directors; the said Controllers shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now vested in or incumbent upon Controllers by virtue of law.

SEC. 2. That as soon as possible after the annual organization of each local board for the year 1877, the said boards shall elect from their number three members, who shall be elected for and for two years said Controllers for one, two and three years respectively; and thereafter all elections by the local boards for members of said Controllers shall be for three years, except to fill vacancies which shall be for the unexpired term; and all elections for Controllers shall be held annually as soon as possible after the organization of the local boards.

SEC. 3. Said Controllers shall organize annually on the first Tuesday of March.

SEC. 4. The present Controllers in such cities shall continue in office until the organization of the new Board of Controllers on the first Tuesday of March next.

Mr. Miller submitted two amendments to the act, providing that any member failing to attend two consecutive meetings without any cause except sickness or absence from the district shall forfeit his seat; also, that one-third of the whole number of members shall constitute a quorum.

The said two proposed amendments were laid over until the next meeting, in the meantime to be printed.

The City Superintendent submitted a report for November as follows: Enrollment, 9,571; average number belonging, 8,697; percentage of attendance, 84; average daily attendance in primary department, 6,761; No. of teachers in primary department, 140; average number belonging to each, 48; average attendance grammar department, 1,137; number of teachers, 35; average number of pupils per teacher, 32; average attendance normal school department, 199. Total enrollment in evening schools, 504; average attendance, 360; per cent. of attendance, 71. Approved.

The Superintendent also submitted a somewhat lengthy report in regard to the condition of the schools, and recommended that the distribution of the schools and pupils among Principals and Assistant Principals be more equitably done. This report was referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Alderman D. L. Smith brought up the matter of whether teachers who only taught nine month last year (that being the length of time the schools were in operation) should not be considered as having taught one year. The teachers are paid according to their experience, and several who supposed they had completed their three years last year, and are now entitled to $45 per month, have only received $40, as it was claimed they must teach thirty months. After discussion it was decided that they were entitled to credit for ten months last year.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution that when the regular meeting day of the Board falls on a holiday that the meeting shall be held the Monday evening before. Laid over.

The Centennial Committee was directed to prepare in proper form such of the exhibits of the Allegheny schools at the Exposition as are desired by the Brazilian Commissioners and forward them to the Commissioners.

A petition from the Secretary of the County Teachers' Institute, Mr. Smith, asking that the schools of the city be dismissed on the 15th of December in order that the County teachers' Institute can be held in the following week, commencing on the 18th, was presented.

Mr. Miller, Alderman Smith and others opposed the granting of the petition. The County Superintendent last year had the schools closed for the Institute, but the Board then agreed to it for the reason that it believed Mr. Dickson, County Superintendent, was not aware when he fixed the day that it would be going to the polls to vote. The petition was not granted.

Warrants were ordered for the payment of bills amounting to $251.80.

Adjourned.

CITY DEATHS.

Mortality in the City Last Week.

Dr. W. N. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports 49 deaths in the city last week, from the following causes:

Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 6; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 3; small-pox, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 5; tabes mesenterica, 1; softening of brain, 1; infantile convulsions, 1; dilation of heart, 1; phlebitis, 1; heart (disease not specified), 1; croup, 3; bronchial catarrh, 1; pneumonia, 3; gastritis, 1; enteritis, 2; inflammation of liver, 1; congestion of liver, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; premature birth, 1; old age, 2; debility, 3; alcohol (intemperance) 1; asphyxia, 1; hanging, 1; shooting 1; total, 49.

White, 47; colored, 2. Married, 14; single females, 33; widowers, 1; not stated, 1.

Under one year of age, 9; from one to two, 4; two to five, 7; five to ten, 5; ten to fifteen, 0; fifteen to twenty, 5; twenty to thirty, 5; thirty to forty, 2; forty to fifty, 4; fifty to sixty, 3; sixty to seventy, 3; seventy to eighty, 2; eighty to ninety, 2. Total, 49.

Now is Your Opportunity

to secure jewelry of excellence at extra bargains at the closing out sale of the stock of T. M. Maffitt & Co., 123 Fifth avenue. Buyers need fear no deception, as the goods are genuine, and must be sold without reserve.

We are Offering

Our entire assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, including new goods just received, at reduced prices.

JOS. HORNE & Co.,
197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Swan Mills.

Holiday Goods

in endless variety. Bottom prices and prompt attention may be expected at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 39 Smithfield street.

Swan Mills.

Mantillas.

Dolmans, Fur-trimmed Cloaks, at reduced prices, at JOS. HORNE & Co.'s,
Penn avenue.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

The city and county dealers will find our stock to be the largest and best in the city. We guarantee satisfaction in prices and quality J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Swan Mills.

We Are Offering

Our entire assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, including new goods just received, at reduced prices.

JOSEPH HORNE & Co.,
197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

The largest and best assortment in the city at wholesale and retail at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Swan Mills.

Straws. Splints, Scrap Books and Pictures, Lighters, Fancy Papers, &c., for Xmas Decorations, best and largest assortment at

GEORGE W. BACHOFEN'S,
No. 161 Smithfield street.

Joseph Horne & Co.

Have opened another lot of Ladies' Cloaks in Matalasse, Beaver, and Rough cloths.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, leads in the popular demand for low prices. It has reduced its rates from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

Swan Mills.

Misses' Cloaks

Rough and Smooth Cloths, for all ages, at reduced prices. JOS. HORNE & Co.,
Penn avenue.

Swan Mills.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The police drew their ducats yesterday.

····The freight traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad is very heavy at present, and keeps the engines busy.

····One hundred and fifty pounds of brasses stolen from some place or other, are awaiting identification at the Central Station.

····John King, a newspaper pressman, who used to work in this city is wanted in Johnstown to answer a charge of bigamy, and one for obtaining goods on false pretences.

····Joseph Brown fell into one of the boiling pans at the salt works at the corner of Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny, yesterday, and was pretty badly scalded.

····Francis Murphy will lecture on "Temperance" to-night, in the M. P. Church, Fifth avenue above Smithfield street, at 7:30 P. M. *Men only admitted.* Seats free.

····The statement in some of the papers that the North Carolinians had failed to keep an engagement in the Lawrenceville Methodist Church is a mistake, as they had made no engagements.

····Four frame dwelling houses, belonging to J. S. Neel, a coal operator, were burned Monday afternoon. They were situated on the P., V. & C. R. R. Loss about $5,000, fully insured.

····A Forrest county raftsman named J. W. Deweirs, took off his coat in a saloon near the Union Depot Monday evening, and when he put it on $55 in greenbacks had crawled out of the pockets and away.

····An old soldier from Fayette county came to the city yesterday and drew his pension, amounting to $74. He then visited a house of ill-fame on Market street, and in an hour came out without a cent.

····Mayor McCarthy yesterday signed the resolution providing for the acceptance by the city of $165,000 of Nation Trust money. A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held this afternoon to act in the matter.

····Fred. Herbert and Adam Haley have been arrested and taken before Squire Edgar, of Allegheny, on a charge of malicious mischief in despoiling the property of the McClintock heirs, at the head of Federal street, Allegheny.

····Gospel meetings are being held every evening this week in the First Christian Church, corner of Arch street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Rev. Joseph King, pastor. Subject for this evening, "Revival—Means of Promoting it."

····The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of David D. Jones, who died suddenly in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, Monday evening. The verdict was death from apoplexy. The deceased was 58 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He was employed in a mill in Manchester.

····George F. Borie, Grand Master of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, together with Grand Sire Stokes, Past Grand Master Wilson, and other distinguished members of the order of Odd Fellows will make an official visitation at Ebensburg, Cambria county, Monday next. They will dedicate the new Odd Fellows hall at Apollo on Thursday, the 14th inst.

····The Allegheny City Property Committee met last evening and awarded the contract for grading and paving around the Hope engine house to McNaugher & Co. A sub-committee was appointed to have plans prepared for a new engine house for the Friendship Fire Company. It was also agreed to ask Councils to authorize them to receive bids on the plans to be prepared.

····The suit of George Van Houten vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad company has been decided in the United States Court, Judge Hunter. Van Houten obtained a verdict for $2,000. He refused to give up his ticket to the conductor until provided with a seat. He was offered a seat in the smoking car, but he said that it was not a first class car, and refused it, whereupon he was put off the train.

····On Monday evening Post 3 G. A. R. elected the following officers: Post Commander, George B. Chalmers; Senior Vice, David Bricker; Junior Vice, Lt. Jones; Quartermaster, John F. Hunter; Officer of the Day, H. P. Moore; Officer of the Guard, J. Borne; Surgeon, E. Osburne; Chaplain, P. P. Powell. Orderly Sergeant, Charles Stevens; Delegates to State Encampment, Samuel W. Hill, James Glenn; Alternates, H. P. Moore, J. H. Kerr.

····The Secretary of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was unable last evening to find the data for reducing the number of members of the Board. A motion was then offered by a member that the paper be printed so that members could read it and what it meant. Another member wanted to know how the printers were going to make it out if no one else could read it. Mr. Benney answered, "O, they can make it out. Printers can read anything."

····Cumberland *Times*: "One day last week as the mail train on the Pittsburgh division, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was moving away from Meyersdale station, a keg of butter fell from the baggage car and rolled under the train. Some one, not the conductor, saw it fall and darted under the car to save it. He did so, but on coming out on the side was brushed by the wheels. The horror-stricken spectators then gave a cheer as the keg and they had fully expected to see only the mangled remains of the popular conductor."

····A meeting of the Howard street investigating committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening. Mr. Sholes presiding. The resolution directing the City Engineer to make out a new assessment for the improvement of Howard street, and to give property owners credit for the difference between the old and new assessments, which was referred to the committee by Councils, to have the amount of the reduction in the cost of the improvement entered on it, and also to have it printed, was taken from the committee's table by Councils, and was then ordered to be printed.

····The attempt to injure Captain Cooke in the race for Mayoralty of Allegheny, by bringing charges of fraud against him, especially when the alleged fraud was selling whiskey to voters, is going to be a better—when every man you meet has a horse for sale—will, we predict, make him votes, instead of drawing them away. In the first place a man that can sell a horse these dull times, and save five dollars per week keeping, is the man the people want to elect, and in the second place, those who are acquainted with the Captain, know he is an honest man, and the people in general do not approve of these side scenes on election days. Should it not follow Cooke's opponents have a legitimate right to do all they can honorably to defeat him, but we do hope tricks like this will not be. The opposing candidates are all gentlemen of honor, and we do not think they are in any way connected with a movement of this character. We hope not, at least.

PERSONAL.

···Mr. Chase, Civil Engineer of Boston, yesterday, in company with Assistant Engineer Schenaller, visited the Allegheny Water Works to see the Lowry engine in operation.

···Mr. William Neeb, of the *Freistein Freund*, may feel himself highly complimented. He has the honor of having received the highest number of votes of any Presidential elector in Pennsylvania at the last election, viz.: 384,442.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Minor Items From the City Police Courts

E. CLARK was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Kreuter in default of bail, to answer a charge of embezzlement, on oath of S. A. Barr.

ADELIA GIBSON was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Burke in default of bail, for a hearing on a charge of larceny preferred by Rebecca Hoyt.

TWO BELLIGERENT MORTALS.

They Propose to Annihilate a Pawn Brokers' Clerk.

Some time during yesterday George W. Kemp and Samuel Allender were passing De Hahn's pawn shop on Wylie avenue, when John C. Cronin, a clerk in the establishment, accosted them, and wanted to know if they didn't want to buy something. They took affront at this, as they considered they knew their own business. Allender drew a revolver, and pointing it at Cronin, threatened to shoot him for insulting them. He did not fire, and the two walked away. About seven o'clock last evening Kemp and Allender again encountered Cronin, and some words passing between them, Kemp drew his revolver and fired at Cronin without hitting him. Roundsman Sol. Coulson and another officer happening to be in the neighborhood, immediately arrested the two belligerents and locked them up at the Central Station, where they await a hearing.

"Color-bearers to the front," is the order; and so waving its banners on which the highly poetic and romantic motto, "H. T. Barrett's Best Soap" is emblazoned, the armies of civilization charge home on the legions of vice, filth and misery. The battle is sure to be a victory, for the magazine of ammunition is unfailing.

We are Offering

Our entire assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, including new goods just received, at reduced prices. JOS. HORNE & Co.,
197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Misses' Cloaks,

Rough and Smooth Cloths, for all ages, at reduced prices.

JOSEPH HORNE & Co.,
Penn avenue.

Bargains! Bargains!!

at Pittsburgh's headquarters for Toys and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail, new goods and low prices at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Ladies' Beaver

Cloth Cloaks, from $3.00 up, at Horne's Retail.

Swan Mills.

Ladies' Rough Cloth Cloaks

From $3.50 up, at Horne's Retail.

Mantillas.

Dolmans, Fur-trimmed Cloaks, at reduced prices, at JOS. HORNE & Co.'s,
Penn avenue.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

Precautions Necessary to be Taken to Escape Taking Cold—The Danger of Delay Pointed Out—Nothing Gained in the Way of Economy by Postponement—How to Live Comfortably Through the Winter.

The winter season has now arrived, and already we have experienced a number of days of severe cold, interspersed with some days of milder weather. The cold spell we had a day or two ago found the majority of the people unprepared, and thus much inconvenience and discomfort was felt. There are many matters to be looked after on the eve of winter, but only one point will be touched on in this article, which is of sufficient importance to command general attention.

LADIES' FURS.

No lady's outfit is complete unless she is the possessor of a good set of furs, not necessarily costly or stylish, but one suited to her means. There are several reasons many ladies have for postponing the purchase of furs, one of which is that, as the season advances, they will be reduced in price. Such hopes, however, will not be realized, as furs can now be purchased at a very moderate figure compared with other years, and the prospects of further reductions are certainly slim, as bottom prices have been reached. Should it, however, occur after the season is very far advanced, that furs, which is improbable, would be decreased in price, the lady has lost the use of them for months, which has not only occasioned her more or less suffering, but a cold may have been contracted from which she has suffered for days or weeks, perhaps, during which time many regrets would be felt that the foolish economy which had induced her to expose herself to the inclemency of the weather without sufficiently protecting herself.

WHERE TO PROCURE FURS.

After the decision is made to purchase, the next question that arises is which is the best establishment to visit. This question is very easily answered from the fact that it is widely known that the

EXTENSIVE FUR HOUSE OF FLEMING & OGLEVEE

has no equal, neither in the extent and variety of its stock nor in the way of prices. So large is the stock that we will single out only a few of the articles that met our eye, leaving our readers the pleasant task to go and see for themselves. The display of

SEAL SACQUES, MINK SABLE CLOAKS, ETC.,

is really grand, and has been greatly admired by every lady who has examined them. They, without hesitation, acknowledged that these sacques and cloaks on exhibition are better than they have ever seen, and recommend this house to all their lady friends. This house can neither be beaten in their stock of

FRENCH SEAL SETS, BLACK MARTIN AND LYNX SETS, FINE ALASKA AND SQUIRREL SETS

which are really elegant and serviceable, and numerous expressions in their favor are daily made by patrons of the house. They must be seen to be appreciated. The firm take great pleasure in showing their goods, and consider it no trouble. Any person contemplating purchasing furs need not fear if they call here they will be persuaded to buy when they do not admire. Such an occurrence is, we might say almost impossible, as expressions prove that so delighted are all visitors with the goods shown them that they at once make up their minds to buy. The display of

SEAL HATS AND TURBANS, SEAL GLOVES, ETC.,

is all that could be asked by those of most fastidious tastes. The sales are numerous, as are also other goods of this house, showing that the firm have been happy in their selections and understand the trade of Pittsburgh.

FUR TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS

are also embraced in the large assortment of goods on hand. Another, and that not the least inducement in these depressed times, is that the firm

CAN'T BE BEATEN IN THE WAY OF PRICES.

Having marked down their goods to lower prices than the same grade of goods have ever been offered in this city, and justice has not been done this house in this article, as a visit is necessary to give an adequate idea of the extent of their stock and the character of the house; but enough has been written surely to excite the curiosity of every person who has not yet done so to call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere. The house is located at 139 Wood street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

PARTY FEELING PARAMOUNT.

Two Republican Members Excluded from the Floor of the House.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—At the very outset yesterday the Democrats in the House made an exhibition of partisanship which will sadly disappoint moderate men of both parties, who hoped that they would act with fairness and aid in calming the apprehensions felt throughout the country. They refused admission to the member elect from Colorado, and referred the case to the Committee on the Judiciary on the plea that the House did not know that the State had been fully admitted to the Union. Of course the purpose was to leave an opening for assailing the electoral vote of the State, and influenced by this motive the majority was deaf to argument and careless of the fact that the two Senators had been admitted to their seats without objection, and that the President had, weeks ago by proclamation declared Colorado a State of the Union. Last session the Democrats voted to admit the Territory of Colorado, believing that they could secure its vote. They failed, and it is believed they now intend to refuse to the State its representation in the House, setting up the ridiculous claim that it had no right to vote for President at all. It really looks as if the circumstance of a State voting should be taken advantage by the Democratic majority as prima facie evidence that it ought to be disfranchised.

As soon as the Colorado member had been sent to the committee to prove that he had really been duly elected, the majority of the House took up the credentials of the member from the Charleston, South Carolina, district, which were just as good as those of any member on the floor, shut him down in his face also, and sent him to the Committee on Elections. This action also violated all precedents of the House, for Mr. Butts, presenting the certificate of the Governor of the State, had a clear prima facie right, to be sworn in. A handful of Democratic members refused to follow their party in these two cases, but none of them aided the